INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday. Partly cloudy. Temp. 7-18(45-64). Friday. Variable. LONDON: Thursday. Dry with sunny periods. Temp. 7-18(45-64). Friday. Partly cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Thursday. Partly cloudy. Temp. 9-21(48-70). NEW YORK: Thursday. Fair. Temp. 25-31(68-88).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	Iceland	150 Ikr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	LE17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Sh. 8.00	Spain	30 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	0.275	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50 Cts
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	22 D.

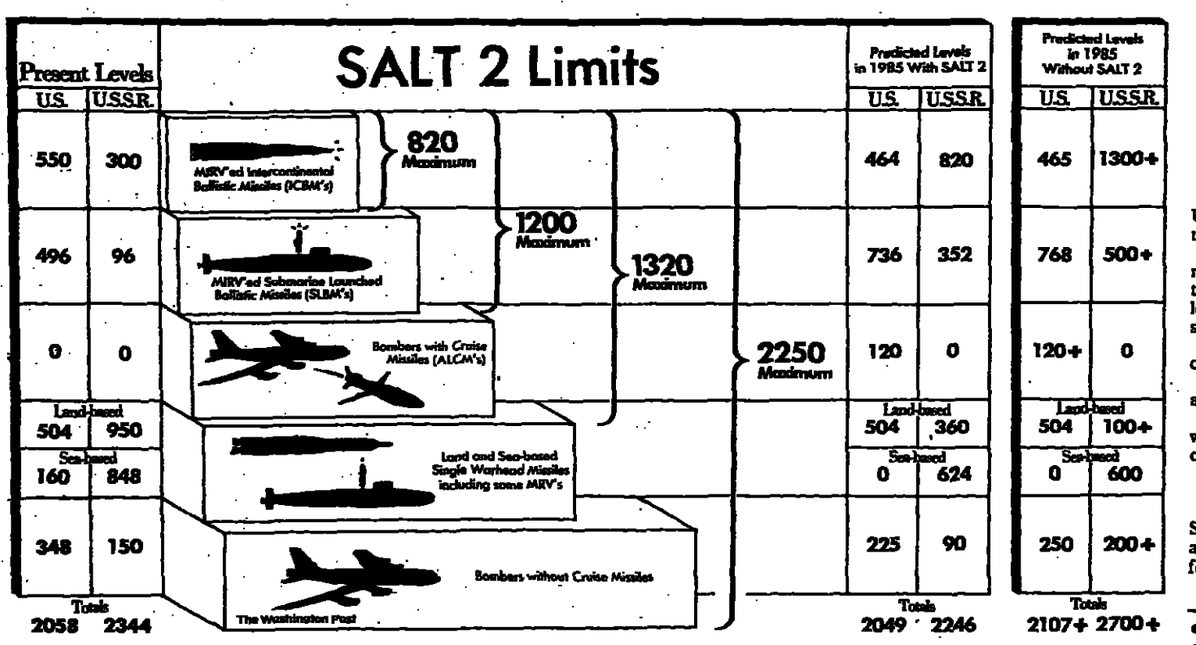
No. 29,933 * PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1979 Established 1887



United Press International

ATTACK ON FANFANI — An unidentified man grabs the ears of Christian Democrat Amintore Fanfani at a memorial church service in Rome yesterday for former Premier Aldo Moro. A Fanfani aide's hands, right, try to loose those of the attacker, who was arrested.

U.S., Russia Reach Agreement On New Arms Limitation Pact



Signing Is Expected At Summit in June

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 9 (IHT) — The United States and the Soviet Union have reached agreement on a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced today.

Mr. Vance, flanked by Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown in the White House briefing room, said that the SALT-2 treaty would be signed by President Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at a summit meeting. He said the date of the summit will be announced in the very near future.

The announcement capped seven years of often frustrating negotiations over limits on offensive missiles and bombers.

"With this treaty we will take an essential step toward a safer America and a safer world," Mr. Vance said.

Calling the treaty a "message of hope . . . for all the people of the world," Mr. Vance said it will "strengthen our nation's security and that of our allies through practical and verifiable restraints on the arms race."

May Be Cornerstone

He noted that the agreement showed that the United States and the Soviet Union could cooperate in some areas while competing in others, and he expressed the hope that this treaty would "become the cornerstone for still further limits and reductions in SALT-3."

The final language of the treaty will be worked out by U.S. and Soviet negotiating teams in Geneva. The text of the treaty will not be released until this is done, a job that is expected to take two to three weeks.

The site of the Carter-Brezhnev summit, expected in mid-June, has not yet been chosen. It will be the first full-scale summit meeting between leaders of the two nations in 4½ years. There have been reports that the Russians favor Helsinki, which the ailing Mr. Brezhnev could easily reach by train. The United States has been variously reported as favoring Geneva or Vienna with Stockholm mentioned as a possibility.

Resolution of the final issues, including an agreement not to test missiles carrying more than the 10-warhead limit set by the treaty, were worked out during two meetings Monday between Mr. Vance and Mr. Dobrynin. In December the Russians tested a missile carrying 12 warheads, raising questions about their future compliance with the treaty. All other technical questions were also settled in the two meetings so that no issues would be left for Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev.

Instead, officials have said that the two leaders will discuss the next round of strategic arms negotiations and other arms control issues. In addition, Mr. Carter reportedly will seek commitments from the Soviet Union to help reduce tensions in southern Africa and the Middle East.

The treaty will for the first time limit the two sides to equal numbers of strategic launchers, ending the Soviet advantage permitted by SALT-1. Both sides will have to meet a ceiling of 2,400 missiles and bombers in six months. This number will drop to 2,250 by the end of 1981.

In addition, the treaty sets subceilings of 820 on total land-based missiles with multiple warheads (MIRVs); of 1,200 on total land- and sea-based MIRV missiles and of 1,320 on total MIRV missiles and bombers carrying Cruise missiles. The number of warheads carried by each missile would be limited to 10 and the size of the missiles themselves could not be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

• Pentagon leaders conclude that the United States should add some kind of mobile land missile to its strategic arsenal. Page 3.

Israeli Army Pursues Terrorists in Lebanon

William Caliborne

JERUSALEM, May 9 (WP) — A mechanized Israeli Army infantry battalion crossed into southern Lebanon today near a UN peacekeeping headquarters in pursuit of Palestinian terrorists and withdrew hours later, apparently empty-handed.

It was the fourth straight day in which Israeli forces have struck inside Lebanon, but the "combing operation" was the first ground incursion since Jan. 19, when infantry and paratroop units marched north of the Litani River to blow up terrorist training bases.

Israeli Air Force jets attacked inside Lebanon in each of the first three days of this week in an obvious shift of tactics toward constant harassment of terrorists in hopes of disrupting their training activities.

Today's incursion followed an attempted terrorist attack on the Misgav Am kibbutz alongside the border, in which a Palestinian guerrilla was captured by an Israeli patrol and three others escaped, an Israeli Army spokesman said. He described the operation as a "search mission" for the escaping terrorists. He said that no fighting was reported inside Lebanon.

The Israeli unit, including armored personnel carriers, jeeps and helicopters, drove three miles across the border to the village of Chaqra, near the town of Tibnine, where the Irish contingent of the peacekeeping force is headquartered. The area is in the vicinity of the narrow enclave controlled by Lebanese Christian militiamen long supported by Israel.

Israeli officials, in keeping with practice, refused to say how many troops crossed into Lebanon, but an informed source said it was a "battalion-sized" force, meaning between 400 and 500 men.

[A UN spokesman said that the Israelis "demanded to search the area for suspected terrorists but the UN refused such a search," United Press International reported. He said that an Israeli officer asked UN personnel to aid in the search, but that he was "turned down categorically. Our forces were instructed to stand firm. If (the Israelis) were to use force, this would be on their own responsibility."

[Beirut radio said that the Israeli sweep was aimed at taking over

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Industrialist Accused of Zionism

Iran Executes Jewish Leader, 7 Others

TEHRAN, May 9 (UPI) — A Jewish millionaire was executed by an Islamic firing squad today for associating with "Israel and Zionism" and for serving the deposed shah. Seven other men also were executed.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan, meanwhile, spoke out against what he termed tyrannical conduct by officials of the new regime. "As we staged a revolution against tyranny, we should not be tyrannical ourselves, we should be just the reverse," he said.

"Power and responsibility must be restored to the people," Mr. Bazargan said, in what was seen as another sign of tension between the government and the revolutionary komiteh — the armed groups of gunmen and mullahs who have ruled Iranian cities since February, with wide powers of arrest and detention.

Habib Elghanian, 61, known as Iran's "plastic king" because of his industrial involvement, was executed and his property confiscated, Tehran radio said. Rahim Ali Khorram, another millionaire industrialist closely associated with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, also was shot to death today.

Tehran's Islamic court also sentenced to death Gen. Abol Hassan Sadatmand, who served briefly as information minister in the Cabinet of Premier Gholam Reza Azhari.

Public Flogging

In all, Islamic revolutionary courts in Tehran, Rasht, Shiraz, Isfahan and Kerman had eight men executed, and sentenced seven others to imprisonment and public flogging on charges of battling against God, corruption, and acts offensive to the Moslem clergy.

Mr. Elghanian, a French-educated Iranian Jew, was accused of "spreading corruption" and of "treason through his connections with Israel and Zionism." He was the first Iranian Jew to be executed, although several well-known Jews have been accused of connections with the shah — an offense for which secret Moslem courts have often ordered execution. Tehran radio said that Mr. Elghanian's confiscated property would be used "for the benefit of the people."

Gen. Sadatmand was the third former information minister to be condemned at a closed trial. Two former information ministers were among 21 men executed yesterday in the biggest mass execution since the revolution brought Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to power in February.

Others executed in Tehran were Mohammad Baqai Yazdi, described by a Tehran radio commentator as a "torture specialist" of the SAVAK secret police, and two other former SAVAK officials, Mohammad Fallah and Jaafar Shokravi.

The trials of six of the men began yesterday morning and lasted all day. The jury, believed to consist of mullahs, called for the death sentence after deliberating for 90 minutes. The defendants were executed at 1 a.m. today.

U.S. Expresses Concern

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP) — The U.S. State Department today criticized the continuing summary trials and executions in Iran, expressing particular concern over the execution of Mr. Elghanian.

Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the execution of the Jewish leader could conflict with Iranian assurances regarding treatment of minorities. However, Mr. Carter took note of press reports indicating that Mr. Elghanian was tried and executed as an individual and not as a leader of the Jewish community.

U.S. Investigating Suspected Case Of Sabotage at Atomic Power Site

RICHMOND, Va., May 9 (AP) — The FBI is investigating what could be the first case of attempted sabotage of a U.S. nuclear power plant, an official of the Virginia Electric and Power Co. said yesterday.

C.M. Stallings, the company's vice president, said company inspectors discovered on Monday that a caustic white crystalline substance had been dumped into 62 of 64 new, nonradioactive fuel elements stored for use later this summer at its Surry power station, 55 miles southeast of here.

Mr. Stallings said the fuel elements apparently were not damaged very much, if at all, and cleanup operations may take no more than two weeks. He said the incident had no effect on the health or safety of the public or the company's employees.

Asked if it was a case of attempted sabotage, he said, "I don't know what else it could be."

Arrest in Uranium Theft

NEW BERN, N.C., May 9 (AP) — David Learned Dale, of Wilmington, N.C., who admitted taking two cans of uranium from a nuclear manufacturing plant and demanding $100,000 for them, has been sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Dale was employed at the General Electric plant in Wilmington when the low-grade uranium was stolen from the plant in January. A plant official testified that the extortion plot cost the company $1 million. He said the uranium was valued at $50,000 and the plant was closed two days while employees searched for the uranium.

China's Hua Is Reportedly Scheduled To Tour W. European Capitals in Fall

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, May 9 (WP) — China is increasing its diplomatic efforts to outflank the Soviet Union by arranging a fall tour of major European capitals by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The first foray into Western Europe by a supreme Chinese leader will almost definitely take Mr. Hua to Britain and France in October, and most probably to West Germany and possibly to Italy as well, diplomatic sources say. Finishing touches are being put on the arrangements in London and Paris.

The planned tour is viewed as an important plus for China in its struggle with the Russians to extend its influence. West Europeans are expected to ignore Soviet urgings that they refuse to sell weapons to China.

China's success in arranging for the diplomatic breakthrough in West-East Europe contrasts with the recent failure of Soviet ally Cuba to schedule a West European tour for Cuban foreign minister this month. The Cubans are said to be eager to erase their aggressive image that they have acquired, before a conference of nonaligned nations due in Havana in September.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca was turned down in efforts to visit West Germany, France, Italy and Sweden. The French turned him aside by offering him dates that they knew were inconvenient, and no others, sources said.

While the Cubans are working with the Russians in Africa, it is said, not the Soviet Union, that is paying the diplomatic price of intervention there. The only place in the West where the Cubans are having notable success is Spain, generally recognized as a special case because of Cuba's former colonial ties to Madrid. Cuban President Fidel Castro is expected to visit Madrid this summer.

The Soviet Union is too important to West Europeans to be given the cold shoulder, even though Moscow clearly encourages Cuba to infiltrate regions that are traditional French and British zones of influence in Africa. When French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing visited the Soviet Union recently, diplomatic sources said, the French did not complain about Cuban activities in Africa.

The Russians stressed how unhappy they were about the idea of France selling weapons to China, but the French are understood to have ignored the Soviet warnings.

The French say that they are prepared to sell the Chinese defensive weapons only. Inconsistencies in their statements indicate that they have not decided whether they consider advanced fighter aircraft to be defensive or offensive. Such jets are at the top of the shopping list that the Chinese will bring to Britain and France.

The Hua visit to Western Europe will follow a tour in August that now appears to have been a dry run, when Mr. Hua went to Yugoslavia and Romania. Those visits provoked expressions of Soviet wrath, but the coming tour of countries over which Moscow has even less leverage could make them even more anxious.

The Chinese are obviously no more worried than they were in August — when Mr. Hua also visited the shah in Iran — of being accused by Moscow of consorting with enemies of socialism.

In Bilateral Talks on Europe Forces

Russia, U.S. Discuss Troop Cuts

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT) — The Soviet Union, in secret conversations with the United States in recent weeks, has offered several new ideas for breaking the deadlock in the Vienna negotiations on reducing the number of Western and Eastern bloc troops stationed in Central Europe.

With the two countries expected to sign a new strategic arms treaty at a summit meeting next month, officials said that Washington and Moscow have expressed the desire to make major headway on concluding a companion accord that would cut back the presence of Soviet and U.S. ground and air forces stationed in Europe.

The officials said that, in a series of bilateral discussions beginning last month in Washington, Soviet officials had dropped their previous insistence that U.S. and Soviet troops in Europe not be reduced in a new accord without a prior understanding covering the size of other armies in the region.

It is highly unusual for Soviet and U.S. officials to conduct private discussions in Washington on troop reductions because the negotiations in Vienna are conducted on a multilateral basis — with participation of the nations of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The first disclosure of the Washington discussions came from sources who argued that the Carter administration, in engaging in bilateral talks, was going behind the backs of allied governments in Europe. But other officials contended that there was no effort to bypass the formal negotiating machinery in Vienna and that the administration had started to inform allied governments of the details of the Washington meetings.

It is believed unlikely that Moscow and Washington will agree to a troop-reduction agreement in time for a summit meeting next month between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, but some officials see the Soviet overtures as giving new impetus to the long-stalled Vienna negotiations.

As a result, some officials said that, when Mr. Carter meets with Mr. Brezhnev next month, it might be possible for the two leaders to lay the groundwork for an accord that would eventually put a common ceiling of 700,000 on Eastern and Western ground forces in Europe.

The officials disclosed that in a meeting April 30 between Alexander Bessmertnyk, the No. 3 man at the Soviet Embassy, and Leslie Gelb, a senior State Department official, Moscow suggested that it might be possible to cut Soviet and U.S. forces in Europe without necessarily agreeing on the details of reductions for other Western armies.

This suggestion has attracted great interest because in previous talks Moscow had insisted on linking U.S.-Soviet troop cuts to reductions of other Western forces, particularly the West German Army.

The Soviet Union is now said to be agreeable to a separate accord covering Soviet and U.S. forces as long as West Germany and other Western countries are willing to freeze the size of their armies for two or three years. During this period, negotiators in Vienna would attempt to work out the details of a second agreement that would put ceilings on the total numbers of ground and air forces confronting each other in Central Europe.

In another apparent shift in Soviet thinking, officials said that Moscow had told Mr. Gelb that it also was prepared to discuss restrictions on the size and character of military maneuvers. While there has been great interest in such measures in the West, Moscow has resisted until now any constraints on the disposition of its forces in Eastern Europe.

For Manila's Poor, UN Conference on Poverty Means Little

By Keyes Beech

MANILA, May 9 — Gary Reyes does not expect anything from Unctad. In fact, he never heard of it until a reporter told him about it. And it was news to him that it was meeting here in Manila.

But if the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development really wants to help poor people, Mr. Reyes is all for it.

Mr. Reyes, a 35-year-old tailor who earns $75 a month making pants and shirts, is what Unctad is supposed to be about. He is one of the world's poor. His monthly income is less than what one of the 2,000 bureaucrats attending the conference will spend in a day.

Yet Mr. Reyes was not envious or resentful as he sat behind his second-hand sewing machine in the Tondo, Manila's waterfront slum, barely two miles from the air-conditioned halls where the conference is being held.

"These must be educated people for the government to have invited them here," he said.

"These must be educated people for the government to have invited them here... You say this Unctad helps poor people?' he asked. 'It's supposed to,' he was told.

One-Room Shack

One of the hundreds of thousands of rural poor who have flocked to the cities of Southeast Asia in search of a better life, Mr. Reyes lives and works in a one-room shack with his wife, 2½-year-old daughter Mary Rose and a 3-month-old baby, Mary Glinda.

Their home has a tin roof, plywood walls and a dirt floor. They cook on a one-burner kerosene stove. All four sleep in the same bed. Behind the bed is a cabinet — and a surprise. Mr. Reyes pulled back a sliding panel and proudly displayed a color television set. It cost him $350 and he bought it by selling 10 pigs. He has 10 pigs left and says there is money in pigs.

By Tondo standards, Mr. Reyes is well-off. Sometimes he lends money to less fortunate neighbors who do not have enough to feed their children.

"There is money in ducks, too," said Andres Parado, 50, a jitney driver who is a friend of Mr. Reyes. "Duck eggs bring a good price." Mr. Parado estimated that it would take $375 to set himself up in the duck business.

Mr. Reyes said, "You say this Unctad helps poor people?"

"It's supposed to," he was told.

For $2,500, Mr. Reyes said, he could improve his tailoring business and expand his pig holdings. That figure is about what any one Unctad delegate will spend in the next three weeks as the conference debates such issues as rich versus poor and how to restructure the world economic order.

Unctad has been talking about such things for 20 years but has not gotten anywhere.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reyes says he has been doing all right by himself. When he came to Manila nearly 20 years ago, he worked as a houseboy for a rich senator who paid him $1.87 a month. He got free room and board plus clothing. That allowed him to save all his money. After a year, Mr. Reyes quit his job and used his savings to attend a tailoring school. Then he bought his second-hand sewing machine and went into business.

Asked if he was better off than he was five years ago, Mr. Reyes said yes. He pays $18.75 a month rent for his one-room house but says it is much better than other places owned by his landlord.

Mr. Reyes does not know that he belongs to the Third World. His world is the Tondo and he likes it there.

Mr. Reyes, who never went beyond the second grade, would like his children to have an education so they can be treated with respect like the Unctad delegates.

"Do you suppose Unctad will keep its promise to help the poor?" he asked.

© Los Angeles Times

tish Soldier Killed Bomb in Belfast

FAST, May 9 (UPI) — A exploded today in an apartbuilding, killing a British sold- nd seriously wounding anoth-

ice said that the two soldiers n a 12-man patrol searching a of apartments in a predomi- Catholic district when the went off on the top floor of a ory building.

Morocco Endures a Period of Severe Political Strain

By James M. Markham

RABAT, Morocco (NYT) — With an economy sapped by a long war in the Western Sahara and urban centers unsettled by persistent strikes, the regime of King Hassan II and his two-year-old experiment with limited democracy are passing through a period of deep strain.

Since last autumn, railroad workers, postmen, bank employees, phosphate workers and, most recently, primary and secondary school teachers have struck for higher wages that the government is hard pressed to come up with.

The strikes were touched off in part by an austerity program begun last summer after world phosphate prices plummeted. Morocco has 70 percent of the world's known phosphate reserves. Responding to the unrest, King Hassan replaced his brother-in-law, Ahmed Osman, in March with a former union leader, Maati Bouabid, as premier.

At the same time, the king announced the formation of a National Defense Council to assist him in formulating policy on the Western Sahara, where some 40,000 Moroccan soldiers are mired in a costly war with Algerian guerrillas fighting for the independence of the former Spanish colony. The desert zone was annexed jointly by Morocco and Mauritania in November, 1975.

Defense Council

The Defense Council includes Mr. Osman, leaders of the strongly nationalist Istiqlal Party, which is in the government, as well as Abderrahim Bouabid, a veteran Socialist leader, and the chief of Morocco's tiny Communist Party, Ali Yatta. Abderrahim Bouabid had refused earlier to bring his party into the government.

The extraordinary occasion of the entire Moroccan political spectrum in one body was evidently intended to demonstrate to Algeria and the world that whatever their differences over internal matters, the nation's elite was united in the conviction that the Western Sahara is legitimately Moroccan.

But so far the new government and the council have not stilled labor unrest, which is being spearheaded by a new union, the Democratic Confederation of Labor, which is an extension of Abderrahim Bouabid's party, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces.

Arsalane al-Jadidi, a former union leader and now minister of labor, said, using the French abbreviation for the Socialist Union, "Some people in the USFP were encouraged by what happened in Iran." But he added with a smile, "between Morocco and Iran there is a lot of desert."

Shah's Stay

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi crossed that desert after his departure from Iran and arrived here on Jan. 22. By the time he left on March 30, he had become a distinct embarrassment to King Hassan and the official press ignored him.

Since the shah's departure, King Hassan has mended fences with the revolutionary authorities in Tehran and, having once discreetly encouraged the first Israeli-Egyptian diplomatic encounters, has eased Morocco into the anti-Sadat Arab camp. "We were never in agreement with the shah," said Dey Ould Sidi Baba, the president of parliament. "The shah had cut himself off from the Arab world."

Moroccans point out that the differences between their country and the shah's Iran are considerable. Among other things, King Hassan is the "commander of the faithful," the acknowledged spiritual leader. But in private, many are wondering how much longer a system of "controlled opposition," in which the king is arbiter, will last.

Others fear that the current labor unrest will bring a new wave of government repression. "I hope that the government will not commit any stupidities," said Abderrahim Bouabid, "because that would put us in a very grave situation."

Abderrahim Bouabid, who has been criticized by younger elements of his own party, argues that "extreme leftists" have tried to aggravate the strikes, which have been limited in duration.

While the Socialist and Communist press complains of the detention of strikers and harassment of militants, the government's papers and spokesmen, in tones of mounting anger, have implied that the strikes are practically treasonable. "While some are making war in the desert, others are making strikes," wrote a columnist. The labor minister contended that the Polisario, the Algerian-armed guerrilla movement, timed its attacks to coincide with strikes.

Since Morocco's independence in 1956, the palace has been the fulcrum of politics, with the king encouraging a balance among political groupings, supporting both nominal foes and allies with subsidies and patronage. The system also permits, during "liberal" periods like the present, a lively freedom of expression in the press and an opportunity to read sharp dissenting views, an opportunity available, however, only to the literate 20 percent of the population of 18.6 million.

But the Western Sahara war has introduced a new and imponderable factor into a system in which King Hassan has deftly juggled and reshuffled the political elite, and has conceivably set Abderrahim Bouabid's party on a collision course with the palace.

U.S. Says Saudis Unlikely to Pay For Egypt's Jets

WASHINGTON, May 9 (IHT) — Two officers of the Carter Cabinet expressed doubt yesterday for the first time that Saudi Arabia would meet its aid commitments to Egypt.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, both underscored U.S. concern over the downturn in U.S.-Saudi relations, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Mr. Brown admitted under questioning that no part of the $525-million bill for 50 F-5E jet fighters sold to Egypt last year had been paid to the Northrop Corp., manufacturer of the planes. When the deal was signed, the Saudis agreed to pay for the planes.

Mr. Vance, who had confidence that past Saudi aid commitments to Egypt would go through, said that the question of paying for the F-5Es was still under discussion. He said that the situation has changed drastically in the 10 months since Congress approved the Saudi-financed Egyptian plane sale. He cited the Egypt-Israel peace treaty as the primary reason for the downturn in U.S.-Saudi relations.

U.S. Senate Panel Rejects Move To Complete Controversial Dam

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP) — A Senate committee today rejected a move to permit the completion of the Tellico Dam, a Tennessee Valley Authority project that is believed to threaten the existence of the snail darter fish.

By an 8-3 vote, the Environment and Public Works Committee rejected a proposal by Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., that would have exempted the project from the Endangered Species Act.

Sen. Baker argued that the snail darter was not truly an endangered species and that a project that was more than 80-percent completed ought to be finished. Work on the $119-million project was stopped two years ago.

But Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, noted that a special committee established last year by Congress refused unanimously under its statutory authority to permit the completion of the project.

The dam project has been a subject of controversy for years, and the committee's action was a victory for environmentalists who have been trying to block its completion. Sen. Baker said that he would try on the Senate floor to exempt the project from the law on endangered species.

The Supreme Court last year upheld a lower court ruling that closing the dam's floodgates would flood the habitat of the snail darter, a three-inch fish listed as an endangered species, and that the completion of the dam was therefore against the law.

Califano Cautions WHO on Politics

GENEVA, May 9 (UPI) — The United States warned the World Health Organization yesterday that the agency would do itself "irreparable harm" if it becomes involved in politics, especially the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of health, education and welfare, told the WHO annual assembly that the agency must place itself above "narrow political considerations." Past WHO annual meetings have been snarled for days over Arab resolutions condemning Israeli policies in occupied territories.



United Press International

Mrs. Carter helps Amy remove a kitten from her hair at dairy farm in Gruyere, Switzerland.

Mrs. Carter, Daughter Visit Swiss Cheese Factory

GRUYERE, Switzerland, May 9 (UPI) — Rosalynn Carter and daughter, Amy, toured a cheese factory here today on the last day of a four-day visit to Switzerland.

After visiting the cheese factory, Mrs. Carter and Amy, 11, toured a Swiss farm belonging to the Pythoud family. Mrs. Carter then returned to Geneva for a flight to Rome where she will stay until Sunday. She will have an audience with Pope John Paul II and meet with Italian President Sandro Pertini. Otherwise, it will be a private visit, U.S. officials said. Mrs. Carter arrived in Switzerland Sunday for the start of the World Health Organization annual assembly. She addressed the WHO Medical Society on mental health, calling for an end to prejudice against the mentally ill.

Obituaries

Talcott Parsons, Father Of American Sociology

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT) — Talcott Parsons, 76, the influential American sociologist who was responsible for the education of three generations of scholars, died yesterday in a hotel in Munich, apparently of a stroke.

Prof. Parsons, who lived in Belmont, Mass., had gone to Munich to give a series of lectures.

He was a towering figure in the social sciences — the most eminent theoretician in America since Thorstein Veblen. His career on the faculty of Harvard University, where he imposed his ideas and personality, spanned 46 years. His famous students included Robert Merton, Kingsley Davis, Clifford Geertz, Robert Bellah, Neil Smelser, Bernard Barber, Jesse Pitts and Renee Fox.

When Prof. Parsons retired in January, 1973, about 150 of his past and present students and colleagues converged on Cambridge for a dinner in his honor. They ranged in age from 23 to 63 and came from as far as Germany and California.

He was born in Colorado. After undergraduate work at Amherst College in Massachusetts he continued his studies at the London School of Economics and at Heidelberg where he obtained his doctorate in 1927. He began teaching at Harvard the same year.

The professor, a short, round and avuncular man with a small brush mustache and a gravelly voice, propounded abstract theories about human social systems that were highly controversial. But he was revered even by those who disagreed with him.

"Even younger sociologists, many of whom differ with him sharply, accord him a religious-like reverence before going on to do things their own way, much the way Italian Catholics genuflect before the pope and then vote Communist," The New York Times said on the occasion of Prof. Parson's retirement.

The substance of his theory is so complex and abstract that few sociologists claim to understand it fully. Edward Devereux Jr. of Cornell University once described it as "vast and tangled, a veritable jungle of fine distinctions and intertwining classifications."



NYT

Talcott Parsons

Some of the most important of his books are "The Structure of Social Action" (1937); "Toward a General Theory of Action" (1951), written with Edward Shils; "The Social System" (1951); "Working Papers in the Thory of Action" (1953), with Robert Bales and Mr. Shils, and "Economy and Society" (1957), with Neil Smelser.

A Sick Society? Average Briton Feels Subpar

LONDON, May 9 (AP) — More than half the people of Britain feel sick, a new government survey says, and women feel the sickest.

The recently released General Household Survey found only 23 percent among men and 15 percent among women thought that there was nothing wrong with them. And of the 25,000 persons interviewed, 56 percent of the men and 70 percent of the women thought that they have chronic health problems.

Even in the 16 to 44 age group, 45 percent of the men and 62 percent of the women claimed to have chronic problems; only a quarter of the group said that they felt perfectly healthy.

The survey showed an apparent sharp increase in ailments. But the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, which issued the report, said that that was partly because the survey included such complaints as backaches, which had not qualified previously as serious disabilities.

Congress Would Decide

Bolivia Presidency Vote May Be Standoff

By Juan de Onis

LA PAZ, Bolivia (NYT) — The three major candidates for Bolivia's presidency are campaigning heavily in the provinces for an election that appears headed for a final decision in Congress.

With a number of minor candidates also running, it is generally expected that no presidential candidate will obtain the necessary 50 percent of the ballots when the voting is held July 1. If that is the case, the Congress that is due to be chosen on the same day from among candidates of 11 parties will make the choice from the front-runners.

The election is aimed at restoring elected civilian government in this Andean country of 5 million, which has been under military regimes for the last 10 years.

The main presidential choices are a candidate of the left, Hernan Siles; a centrist, Victor Paz, and the nationalist general, Hugo Banzer. All are former presidents, and Mr. Siles and Mr. Paz are former leaders of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, which seized power in 1952 from the military, mining and agricultural elite that had long ruled Bolivia.

During its years in power, the movement nationalized the big tin mines and carried out a major distribution of land to peasants, who make up half of the population. But Mr. Paz was deposed by a military coup during his third term.

In this election, Gen. Banzer has support from rightist military elements, but he is opposed by the group of colonels that wields power behind President David Padilla, a senior general.

Until Gen. Banzer decided to return to Bolivia last month from Argentina and become a candidate, the ranchers, mine owners and merchants who make up Bolivia's business community were supporting Mr. Paz. But those who share Gen. Banzer's view that Bolivia faces a "Communist menace" are now leaning toward him.

"Our maximum goal is to win an absolute majority, but we are sure that Siles will at least get the highest vote," said Antonio Aranibar, a political strategist of the Revolutionary Left Movement, who was a leader in the clandestine resistance to Gen. Banzer. The Revoultionary Left Movement supports Mr. Siles.

There are reports that Mr. Paz and Mr. Siles have agreed privately to support in Congress whichever of them wins a plurality, but this has not been confirmed by Mr. Paz. He has not ruled out the possibility of a deal with Gen. Banzer to obtain a majority in Congress for his candidacy. Minor candidates, such as Gen. Rene Bernal, could also join a rightist front against Mr. Siles in Congress.

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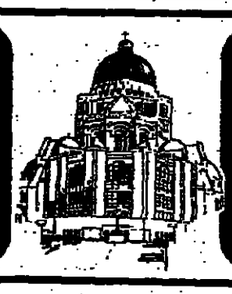
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To Add to Arsenal

Pentagon Concludes U.S. Needs Mobile Land Missile

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP) — Pentagon leaders, after reviewing the options for President Carter, have concluded that the United States should add some kind of mobile land missile to its strategic arsenal.

Settling for more submarine missiles, rather than trying to make land based missiles harder to hit by moving them around on the ground or taking them aloft in planes, has no high-level support in the Pentagon, defense officials said yesterday.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, they added, will detail the Pentagon case in a meeting with Mr. Carter soon. The Brown-Carter meeting could take place between now and Monday, they said, or be delayed until May 21 when the defense secretary is scheduled to return from a trip to Europe.

Leg of Triad

The thrust of the Pentagon argument is that some kind of mobile land missile will preserve that leg of the triad — consisting of land missiles, submarine missiles and bombers — by making it less vulnerable to increasingly accurate Soviet warheads.

Pentagon weapons specialists who just finished studying the options for deploying the new missile, called the MX, have rejected the contention that it would be a losing proposition to make the MX mobile. Currently, the United States has 1,054 strategic missiles underground in silos. None is mobile.

To make the next generation land missiles harder to hit, the Pentagon looks favorably upon hiding 200 of them among 4,000 identical holes in the ground — moving each missile from hole to hole covertly.

Shell Game Concept

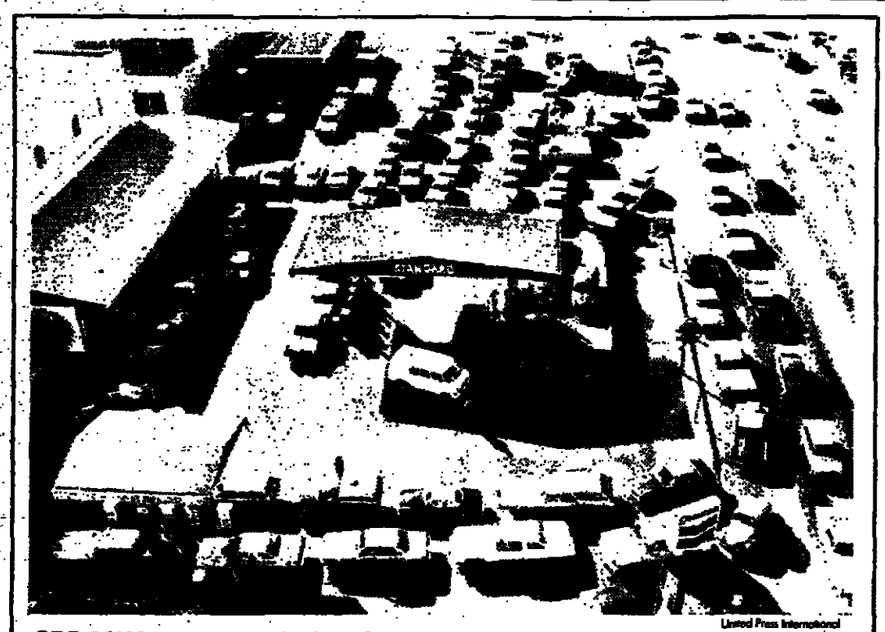
A second option with Pentagon support would put some of the new MX missiles in planes at the first warning of attack so that the missiles could escape destruction on the ground from a Soviet first strike.

Critics contend that the Russians, in response to the shell game concept of moving 200 missiles among 4,000 holes, would build more warheads to cover all the holes. Also, these critics contend, the Soviet Union may well resort to the same type of deployment — causing the United States to build more warheads as well, thus heating up the arms race.

The option of making the MX air mobile, according to its opponents, would be too expensive — about $30 billion by Air Force estimates. Under some new Pentagon arithmetic, that estimate has been lowered on the theory that any planes built to carry the MX aloft could also be used for Cruise missiles.

Mr. Brown went over the MX options with Mr. Carter's defense advisers at the White House Friday, but no decision was made on any of them. The shell game concept and the air mobile MX were two of five options explored. The three other options are:

- Split the new force of MX missiles between planes and exisiting Minuteman silos.
- Install Trident-2 submarine missiles in Minuteman holes.
- Revive the old idea — rejected several times in the past, partly because of traffic problems — of hauling the existing Minuteman-3 missiles around on trucks to make them harder to hit.



United Press International

ODD MAN IN — Hundreds of cars bearing license plates that end with an odd number line up yesterday in Los Angeles to buy gasoline on the first day of the odd-even gas-rationing plan. Today, May 10, is the turn of cars with even-numbered license plates. The new regulation does not apply to cars with out-of-state licenses, but cheating is out for Californians.

Before Informing U.S. Public

Energy Unit Said to Pass Oil Industry Tips

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP) — The Department of Energy provided confidential information to the American Petroleum Institute — the industry's major trade association — before releasing it to the public, an internal investigation by the department alleged yesterday.

The investigation, conducted by Department of Energy's deputy inspector general, concluded that the department "maintained a double standard" of access to information that favored the American Petroleum Institute over members of the public who relied on the Department of Energy's formal procedures for obtaining information.

The report which was sent to Energy Secretary James Schlesinger two weeks ago said that the API "enjoyed advance access to numerous internal DOE documents [which] frequently included drafts of proposed rulemakings that would directly affect the financial interests of API's member oil companies.

"We are especially concerned about the broader implications of these finding for public confidence in the integrity of DOE's procedures for rulemaking and policy formulation," the Department of Energy's deputy inspector general, Thomas Williamson Jr., said in a letter with the report. An API spokesman said yesterday that the institute had not had time to evaluate the report, but that "API cooperated fully in the investigation. An internal API investigation found no evidence of impropriety or wrongdoing."

The report, entitled "Intelligence Gathering at the Department of Energy by the American Petroleum Institute," grew from allegations last year that an API official, John Iannone, obtained improper access to Department of Energy documents. A Ralph Nader public-interest group, Congress Watch, publicized an internal API memo from Mr. Iannone describing his acquisition of Department of Energy internal documents.

Mr. Iannone told superiors, for example, that his "industry comments on an advance copy. . . were incorporated into the final draft rulemaking by DOE" on petroleum price regulations that would increase categories of costs that could be passed on to consumers without lengthy hearings.

Mr. Williamson's report indicates a conflict between Mr. Iannone's sworn testimony at Senate hearings on the subject and statements by Department of Energy officials during the internal investigation. Department of Energy officials have referred the matter to the Justice Department for possible perjury charges.

"The report from the inspector general's office is a vindication of our efforts to expose DOE's continued leanings toward the oil companies and Secretary Schlesinger's lack of concern for the consumer," said Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, who presided over the hearings by the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

The report acknowledged that certain steps to end the sort of activity alleged in the study already have been taken by Department of Energy, including a new set of regulations governing acceptance of gifts by employees. "However," Mr. Williamson said in his letter to Mr. Schlesinger, "we suggest that you expedite action on the additional measures reflected in our recommendations for corrective action."

Among these are guidelines for communications "to ensure that all employees are aware of their obligation to afford all interested members of the public fair and equal access to the department's decision-making process," Mr. Williamson wrote.

Struck U.S. Airline Cancels More Flights

CHICAGO, May 9 (UPI) — United Airlines has announced that it has extended the cancellation of all scheduled flights through May 19 because of a strike by 18,600 ground-crew workers. The company said that it is accepting reservations for June 8 and beyond, subject to resumption of service.

United mechanics, food-service employees and baggage handlers went on strike March 31 in a contract dispute. Labor-management talks have been have been suspended.

Salvadorans, Sad or Detached, Are Returned Home From U.S.

By Christopher Dickey

INTIPUCA, El Salvador (WP) — Jose Luis Gomez sat at the rear of the Pan Am 707 staring straight ahead. It was his first trip on an airplane, as it was for most of the other 38 deportees.

Of the 92 persons arrested in Washington last week by the Immigration and Naturalization Service — the biggest single roundup of illegal aliens in the city's history — these were the first to go home.

They waived their rights to hearings, because they had no money to post bond, because they wanted to leave anyway, or, for some, because they figured it would be easy enough to come back the way they had come — illegally.

Less than 48 hours after their arrests, they were bused to New York, where they spent a day in the detention center before being taken to Kennedy Airport. Some were content, even happy. For them, as an official put it, the journey back to El Salvador would be "something like a high school football trip home."

But Mr. Gomez did not look out the window or laugh with the others as the stewardess went through her life-jacket drill. The father of six children, Mr. Gomez had spent a month in a grim section of Washington, where the smugglers left him after he paid them $800 for the eight-day overland trip. He worked one week in a restaurant and earned $78, but was never able to pick up his check.

'I Have Nothing'

"To pay for the trip, I worked, my wife worked in the fields near La Union. I sold everything to come. Now I have nothing, nothing," Mr. Gomez said. "I don't have money to go to the United States again."

Across the aisle, another man was laughing with friends. "Three years in the United States is a long time and I need to see my wife and children," said Jose Daniel Arias of Intipuca. "I feel okay to be going back."

Mr. Arias' story is the kind that lured the others to the United States. It has attracted from Inticupa alone 1,000 of its 5,000 residents, as well as tens of thousands more from southern and western El Slavador.

Mr. Arias had been lucky enough to find full-time work at two Capitol Hill restaurants. He made $300 a week. He was able to send his wife and three children $700 a month, he said, enough to fix up his house and to buy his mother a small one in the poorer section of San Salvador.

"Altogether, I saved $8,000," Mr. Arias said. "When I get back to Intipuca, I'm going to buy a pickup truck and drive it to make more."

Some of those in the plane — young and single — had made the trip as much for adventure as for survival or fortune. "I was in the States about a year," said a stocky young man with a gold tooth flashing in his smile. "I used to work in catering. It was a nice job, but the only thing was, I couldn't save money. I spent all of it."

He was fluent in English after studying it in San Salvador and working in Washington. "There's some people who try to save money. They like to work and work. There are some people who don't," he laughed. "Some people try to get legal in the United States, but then some people don't care.

Picked Up

Ricardo Megango of Intipuca, was living and working as a janitor at a Washington hotel, and was putting away his car for the night when immigration investigators picked him up. When he came to the United States, Mr. Megango was married with a child, but five months ago his wife wrote him to tell him to forget about her. "I don't know where she's gone."

He nudged the portable stereo tape player he had stowed under the seat in front of him. "This is all I was able to pick up. My TV, everything else, I had to leave behind."

Although he had little to show for his stay, Mr. Megango said that he loves the United States and would go back as soon as he could if he could get a visa or if he could get together the money to pay the smugglers again. "But for now," he said, "I don't keep no money. I buy shoes, I buy clothes, I don't have much left."

A few of those on the plane, like Hernando Umana Martinez, were veteran illegal aliens. In the last 10 years, Mr. Umana has been to the United States three times, first with tourist visas and then the hard way — with the "coyotes." This had been his first run-in with immigration, he said.

He made money as a dishwasher in Washington, but never enough to save, to be secure, to allow himself to remain in El Salvador with his wife and children. "We have to struggle for their education, their health, to give them better lives. The land is very poor. You look for other work, but you can't find it. I would really like to go back to the United States, but I don't know how I can. I would really like to go back legally. I'm very tired of all this."

As the flight wore on, the deportees went to sleep, but other passengers continued to talk about them. A Washington businessman on his way to Guatemala said that illegal aliens were the only people who would do hard work for the wages they were offered.

'Discrimination'

Another traveler suggested that a law requiring employers to ask for certificates of legal permanent residence would lead to discrimination. "Why would I ask for such a thing? Because of skin color? Because of accent? That's what I mean: discrimination."

At the stopover in Guatemala, most of the Salvadorans started, in small ways, to celebrate — laughing and joking more, feeling better the closer they got to home. "Hey," shouted one, "the girls in El Salvador are the prettiest."

At Ilopango Airport, a crowd was gathered beyond the steaming-hot customs area. Some, in poorer clothes, pressed against the windows. Others, wearing tailored slacks and designer dresses, waited beside cars. But virtually no one there was waiting for the deportees, most of whom had been unable to notify their families that they were coming home.

As they straggled out of customs, the deportees made their ways to the parking lot, where they stood around in small groups. Mr. Gomez' face was pale, drained of blood. "I don't know what I'll do now," he said. "I feel terrible. I just don't know." He walked away.

$32 Cab Ride

Some who lived in San Miguel decided to make the trip that night, sharing a cab to the bus terminal. Mr. Umana, the veteran, decided to pay for a cab — $32 — to Intipuca. He didn't arrive there until 2 a.m. When he opened the door of his small house, his wife was nursing a sick child. She stood up and burst into tears, having no idea that she would see him again so soon.

The next morning, Mr. Umana and his wife took their 7-year-old daughter over the rutted dirt roads to the pharmacy in Intipuca. "She is sick," Rosa said, "because she has been without her father for three years."

Mr. Umana was wearing his best slacks with a matching yellow shirt; Rosa wore an orange dress with a rhinestone brooch. They looked like tourists among the few peasants who loitered in the village. The couple smiled at each other constantly, walking arm in arm. "I am very, very happy," said Rosa.

"I hope that some day," Mr. Umana said, "we can all go to the United States together. But legally. I am going to write the American Embassy tomorrow to see if it is possible. If it is not . . . well, it is too so on to think of that again."

In Organized Hitchhiking Scheme

Commuters in California Join Thumbs

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO — They don't look like hitchhikers. No outstretched thumbs, no tattered blue jeans, no hand-scrawled cardboard signs pleading for a lift to "Big Sur," "Berkeley" or just "I-80."

These are briefcase-carrying, purse-bearing commuters — but hitchhikers nonetheless, trying to catch a ride between the suburbs and San Francisco. They display only a discreet coded sign — like NO-4 or FD-2 — hoping to catch the eye of a motorist who, with a similar sign on display, will stop and share a ride.

"It's convenient — but mainly I'm hoping it can save me some money," explained Helen Petrichko, a secretary in the city's financial district. "Even if I get just three rides a week, that saves me $4.50 in bus tickets. Over a year's time that really means something."

Armed with her coded cards (FD-5 and NO-5), Mrs. Petrichko is among nearly 200 persons participating in Commuter Connection, an organized hitchhiking program designed for cost-conscious suburbanites who do not want to drive by themselves to work — but who do not want to ride the bus or join a carpool.

Government Support

The new program, supported by $79,000 in government transportation grants, went into operation last week between Novato, a Marin County community of about 50,000, and San Francisco. For Novato's estimated 5,300 commuters, it is an arduous, 35-mile journey each way transformed by traffic jams into ordeals of up to an hour and 45 minutes.

Under the ride-sharing program, registered participants, both drivers and passengers, carry cards showing their destination in codes. They meet at designated points.

"I can save money but so can drivers," Ms. Petrichko notes. "With passengers they can drive in the carpool lane on the highway and cross the bridge without paying the toll."

Riders and drivers may also share fuel costs. But, according to the organizers, the program also has a special added attraction.

"These days there is a feeling of frustration with gasoline shortages and all, a feeling that things are out of control," observes Avon Martin, a consultant to the nonprofit corporation sponsoring the program. "Here's a chance to do something about commuter congestion and a chance to address a social issue."

Whatever its social significance, Commuter Connection is founded on the belief that there are drivers who would share rides just often enough — say, twice a week — to save themselves $1,000 in automobile costs a year and that there are riders who would happily accept a lift in a secure and well-organized program.

"There are a lot of people who'd like to give up driving their cars to work but can't because of the nature of their jobs or irregular hours," says Ellen Eatough, Commuter Connection's executive director. "Similarly, there are a lot of people who don't join carpools because it requires an obligation they can't meet. Our program offers something in between — an alternative to driving by yourself or riding in a car pool."

The organization began registering participants earlier this year. Novato, with its long commute, was chosen for the first test of the program.

For a fee of $2, Commuter connection provided identification cards — complete with photographs — and verified identities, residences and workplaces, keeping duplicate records for its own files.

Participants received a packet with a map showing designated routes in both Novato and San Francisco and a set of cards showing a code for their destinations — for example, FD-2, for a location in the financial district, and NO-4 for a location in Novato.

More than 180 persons registered before the program started last Tuesday, and Ms. Eatough reports that participants appear about equally divided among drivers, passengers and persons who would be both.

Registration — with identities on file — will help to ensure the safety of participants and, with operations limited to commuting hours, the program will not be available to "people who want to hang out in the city at night," she points out.

Organizers concede that many participants will have to overcome the psychological obstacle of abandoning their cars for the uncertainties of hitching a ride. And there is always the chance that no ride will emerge.

"Yes, that can be a problem," Ms. Eatough acknowledges. "But we've designed the routes so they're near bus stops and people need never be stranded. With the bus, there's always a backup."

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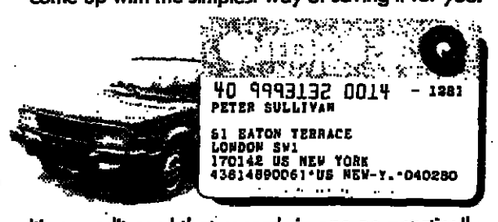
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, May 10, 1979

Guilt-Free Diplomacy

An eminent official of the regime in Vietnam, Dr. Ton That Tung, has been making the rounds in Washington putting the case for U.S. aid. It is regrettable but necessary to say that he is doing so on spurious grounds. Dr. Tung, a cancer specialist who is his country's director of science and health, is appealing to Americans on the basis of their presumed guilt. If you are troubled by the flow of "boat people," he says, you should understand they are being driven out mostly by economic hardship. "If you will help us economically, we will stop it. Our economy was destroyed by the war. You fought the war."

* * *

We have two objections, the first factual. It simply is not the case that economic hardship resulting from the U.S. role in the war is forcing the exodus. What is happening is that North Vietnam, having won, is exercising the victor's privilege and is remaking the Vietnamese economy in its own socialist image. In the process, it is squeezing out many of the people who performed middleman functions, many of these ethnic Chinese. No one can doubt that the war did great damage to the economy, but that is not the main reason for the refugees. Hanoi's own political decisions are responsible, and foreigners are not required to subsidize them.

The second objection goes to the question of whether guilt is or should be a basis for making foreign policy. One can think of circumstances where it mattered: in the establishment of Israel, for instance. But Americans are by no means of the same strong and passionate mind about Vietnam. It is not merely that the war was, and remains, controversial to a degree not substantially eased by Hanoi's decision last year to stop demanding "reparations," the payment of which would have been an open acknowledgement of guilt. It is that Vietnam has altered the political-emotional equation by acts of its own since the war: by its treatment of the groups generating the refugees, by its aggression against neighboring Cambodia and by its willingness to lend itself to a Soviet global strategy. This is what has kept the Carter administration, which started out, after all, favorably inclined to Hanoi, from following through.

* * *

In brief, Hanoi blew it. This administration was more than ready to resume diplomatic relations and to consider aid, though not "reparations." First Hanoi pressed its demands to excess and then it made a series of decisions that cut the ground out from under its U.S. constituency. For better or worse, U.S. diplomacy toward Vietnam now can only be guilt-free.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Gas Shortages: A Good Thing

Small but irritating shortages of gasoline have begun to hit the United States and that, if you will reflect on it, is a good thing. Small shortages now may make Americans cautious, reducing the chance of any great disastrous shortage further down the road. So the present inconveniences are a useful warning.

They originated in the shutdown of the Iranian oil fields at the end of last year. Because oil tankers travel slowly, the actual impact took about two months to reach the United States. As imports fell below the levels that they had expected, oil companies began drawing down their stocks. That process has now gone as far as the government considers prudent and, in the case of home heating oil, a bit further. Last month, a rough but effective kind of rationing was imposed at the wholesale level.

The basic principle is that the brunt of any shortage has to fall on the automobile. It's unpleasant for the motorist never to know when the next filling station will be open. But that's infinitely less dangerous than a shortage of industrial fuel on which people's jobs depend, or of heating oil on which people's lives sometimes depend. The strategy now is to rebuild stocks of heating oil for next winter, which takes more gold away from the gasoline market. Then there are all of the priorities — the farm tractors, the police cruisers, the trash trucks, the school buses. That's why an oil shortage of only several percent works out to a drop in retail gasoline sales of nearly 20 percent. Meanwhile, demand keeps rising with more people and more cars on the roads.

As frequently happens, California has become the extreme case. Some of the reasons for the panic there are technical; the shortages are in fact a little worse. But they are far from extreme and part of the explanation for those long lines of cars at the filling stations is related to the character of California life — a life that requires cars and a people who, even more than most of their countrymen, are unaccustomed to the idea of shortages of any commodity.

How long will the present stringency last? Iran is now exporting oil again, but at little more than half of last year's volume. Whether other countries will increase exports in the months ahead is uncertain. It is at least as possible that Saudi Arabia will reduce exports, and the United States is now crucially dependent upon Saudi oil.

Perhaps the present anxiety and exasperation at the filling stations will prove an effective reminder of the real and rising dangers of depending too heavily on foreign oil. Perhaps, if Americans are both wise and lucky, they wil have time to back off that dependence without any abrupt or painful disruption of their lives. If that happens, this year's gasoline shortages will have served a valuable purpose that neither presidential exhortation nor congressional legislation has been able to achieve.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Generation Gap

The thousands of college students who gathered in Washington Sunday to hear Jane Fonda, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Bella Abzug and others denounce nuclear power looked like the students who a decade ago listened to some of the same speakers denounce the Vietnam war. Closer up, it was the differences that were striking.

The scents of this occasion came not from the tear gas of a decade ago but from May blossoms and from egg rolls hawked by street vendors — Vietnamese refugees. The capital's reception of the students contrasted markedly with the hostility that the antiwar demonstrators always seemed to evoke. Law-enforcement officers spent their time on Sunday cheerfully giving directions.

The most significant change was the transformation of alienation into optimism. When Tom Hayden told the marchers that they reminded him of the protesters of his youth, their reaction was by no means enthusiastic. These students do not believe the U.S. system has failed, nor have they given up believing that the president of the United States will some day come around. They came to Washington not to vent frustration at an unresponsive "war machine" but to lobby Congress.

We do not endorse their simple slogans. But it is cheering to observe their faith that the political sytem can accommodate their views.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Updating Soviet Propaganda

Through the permeation of modern communications techniques, it is becoming harder and harder to isolate Russians and East Europeans from world opinion and news. East Germans, for example, regularly watch West German television. As a result, some Soviet citizens have gradually become more aware that they are living in a backward underdeveloped country. Young people in particular feel deprived of the freedom to enjoy popular crazes, whether for blue jeans, pop records, or more intellectual stimulation.

So in that sense it can be said to be slightly encouraging if there is pressure from below which has caused some great thinker in the Kremlin to want to move propaganda and information policy forward, say, 10 years from its 60-year-old fossilization.

But to expect any more honesty to be injected into the policy would be a sad delusion. All that is likely to happen — if anything — is for the old lies to be told with slightly more sophistication. As the Chinese are finding, truth is fatal for dictatorships, especially Communist ones.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 10, 1904

NEW YORK — The Indianapolis Journal commented in an editorial: "Brazil, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador are reported to have formed an alliance to resist the United States. It is not quite clear what they are afraid of; somebody must have been slandering us. We will be too busy with the Panama Canal for a long time now to start in taking candy from children." Assuming a different stance, the Chicago Chronicle commented: "If any nation can make Panama a fit place to live, it is the United States, but no political sanitation expert can ever remove the stain from the canal title."

Fifty Years Ago

May 10, 1929

CHICAGO — At a banquet here last night, the president of the New York Stock Exchange, E.H. Simmons, declared that "At least two generations of loans to exchange members on collateral have proved the safest method of investing money known to the country." Mr. Simmons explained that "The safety of stock market loans has been put to the severest tests, and the lender has never lost as much as a penny. Any arbitrary curtailment of funds for stock loans will curb the progress of prosperity, since it hinders business companies obtaining capital for their development needs."



'For an Amateur, You've Got a Sharp Blade.'

New Leaders in the World

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration is now trying to adjust to the new political leaders in the world — in China, Japan, Britain — and also in Rhodesia and elsewhere in Africa, Asia and Latin America. How to deal with the old leaders as in Moscow and the Middle East, and also to deal with the new leaders elsewhere — this is what President Carter would like to know. Do they make a difference, or do events still dominate world politics.

The visit of Premier Ohira of Japan here the other day illustrates the problem. Looking to the end of the century, are Washington's relations in Asia likely to be more important with China, or the Soviet Union, or with Japan? Ohira tended to suggest that maybe Washington should be paying more attention to Tokyo.

When the Japanese prime minister talked to leaders here the main issue was about the balance of trade between Washington and Tokyo. But Mr. Ohira got beyond the controversies over Toyotas and Sony televisions, and said some things about the balance of history and philosophy among modern nations, which may be worth some reflection.

Peace in Pacific

In a breakfast meeting with a few reporters at Blair House, for example, he referred repeatedly to Japan as "an unsinkable base," available to the United States for the development of a more secure "partnership" for peace in the Pacific.

Under questioning, he was very careful to avoid siding with China against the Soviet Union or vice versa, but he was very clear in aligning Japan with the United States. Trade questions with Washington had to be resolved, he said. Japan had to do more to help the developing countries of Southeast Asia and even to buy more arms from the United States to assure its own defense.

But he was careful about some clear limitations: no Japanese atomic weapons under the terms of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty; and no U.S. atomic weapons on Japanese soil or on U.S. warships in Japanese ports. Public opinion in Japan would not go that far, he said.

In his private talks with Carter, and also with members of the Carter Cabinet, leaders of the Congress and members of the National Press Club here, he talked quietly about the qualities that enabled Japan to recover from its defeat in World War II.

Surprise

"Whatever success we have had," he said, "is due, I believe, to such traditional Japanese characteristics as frugality, industriousness, and self-discipline." This impressed Carter and the other leaders in Washington since "frugality, industriousness, and self-discipline" have not been the dominant characteristics in Washington in recent years.

Ohira made two points that are surprising. Coming from a Japanese premier whose country has been in conflict with the United States militarily and economically:

First, he said, "Japan cannot survive except in harmony with the international community . . . particularly in concert with the United States.

And second, he said, Japan must work to preserve "the harmony between man and nature." It is time, therefore, he said, to work at "improving the quality of Japanese life at every level in the home, the community and the nation — and to give greater attention to the spiritual meaning of our lives."

In the private breakfast meeting with the reporters at Blair House, Ohira was asked about his confidence in the will and power of the United States to maintain peace in the Pacific and elsewhere in the world.

Vietnam Experience

He replied that the U.S. experience in Vietnam had for a time seemed to weaken the self-confidence of the U.S. people, but he felt that this was now changing.

At the National Press Club, he said: "I do hope that the American people, in whom we place total and trusting reliance, will bear in mind this hard fact: The balance of power — and therefore the peace in Asia and the Pacific and throughout the world — continues to depend on a strong America . . ."

On the whole, the Carter administration is hopeful about these new political changes of leadership in the world. Carter is undoubtedly disappointed about the defeat in Britain of Prime Minister Callaghan, who was probably closer to him personally than any other leader in the Western world. But the new British Conservative government is more eager for British participation in a unified European Community than the British Labor leaders, and Carter is hopeful that, if he is re-elected, it may be possible to revive some confidence in a more effective partnership of all the free Atlantic nations in the 1980s.

In Agreement

Carter and Ohira found themselves in agreement about the development of a wider community of the industrial nations of the United States, Europe and Japan. They had both agreed on the principals of the Tri-Lateral Commission, and Ohira made the point in his address here.

"I shall strive," he said, "to bring Japan into better harmony with the wider world community . . . the development of friendly relations between Japan and China, as between the United States and China, has broadened the foundation of our Asian policy . . ."

In its planning for the future relations with China and the Soviet Union, Washington is not very sure these days. The political transition from Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in Peking, and from President Brezhnev to somebody else in Moscow is still a source of considerable doubt and even anxiety here.

But after all the political struggles in Japan, Britain, France, West Germany and even Italy, there seems to be a continuity of foreign policy among the free nations and even a hope of greater unity in the 1980s than existed in the 1960s and 1970s.

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The British Voter Arrests Robin Hood

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — By electing a Conservative Parliament headed by Margaret Thatcher, the British voter has at last arrested Robin Hood. The notorious brigand of Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, has been something of a hero in English-American folklore ever since his mention in the 14th-century "Piers Plowman." That is because Hood and his motley crew of early Socialists — Little John, Friar Tuck, Allan-a-Dale, and Maid Marian (the Jane Fonda of her day) — "robbed from the rich and gave to the poor." That is now called "income redistribution" and has had a good press for five centuries.

However, U.S. economist Arthur Laffer, the tax-cut evangelist and ideological father of Proposition 13, has been putting forward a revisionist theory that Robin Hood and his band were villains, well-meaning meddlers who actually harmed the poor they were reputed to help.

Hijacked

Rich merchants on their way through Sherwood Forest, the reader will recall, were hijacked by the Hood gang (called "Merry Men" by apologists) and relieved of the proceeds of their business on a progressive basis — the more the merchant made, the greater the percentage that was taken from him. These tax-like proceeds, less a bureaucratic overhead to pay for the comely Marian's riding habit, were given to the poor for their welfare.

Take the legend a chapter further, economist Laffer suggests: What did the merchants then do? Some hired a legion of guards to ride quiver through the forest; others avoided Sherwood Forest entirely, going the long way round to pick up and deliver their goods. Either way, the cost of doing business increased, since guards had to be paid, or horses hired for extra transportation, to avoid Robin Hood.

Merchants had to add these additional costs to the price of the goods they sold. Thus, the poor were worse off than before Robin Hood began helping them, because the price of necessities went up (inflation) and the distributions from Robin Hood could not keep pace as merchants avoided his forest (shrinking of the tax base). In robbing from the rich (adding to costs, stealing incentive) Hood and his Piers Plowman pinkos ultimately hurt the poor.

Elitist Do-Gooder

The original Hood — who was probably the Earl of Huntington in disguise, your typical elitist do-gooder — was bled to death by a woman, the prioress of Kirkley. Significantly, it has taken another woman, the redoubtable Mrs. Thatcher, to nab the modern Robin Hoods who have been bleeding the United Kingdom since the end of World War II, and to roll back the Welfare State.

Prime Minister Thatcher, having arrested the Merry Band, now faces the question of what to do with them. She and her hard-line Tories have the only strong mandate in Western Europe to junk the debilitating Merry Band philosophy: as the Conservative manifesto pledges, to "cut income tax at all levels to reward hard work, responsibility and success." This means a reversal of nationalization, a shift from income taxes to sales taxes and a curb on the I'm-all-right-Jack power of unions.

Will she be the reformer in office that she was on the campaign trail? Already, British and U.S. election interpreters are suggesting that she will be more "responsible" than "radical" — that is, she will not rock the boat. If she does try to keep her promises, union leaders are primed to charge Thatcher Tory rape.

The Carter administration is putting out that same line in foreign affairs, wishfully thinking that the Conservative campaign rhetoric will soon soften. The litmus test will be the policy toward Zimbabwe-Rhodesia: Tories have pledged to "move to lift sanctions (possible weasel words are "move to"), which the Andrew Young set in Washington still opposes. The State Department assures one and all that the Thatcher government will do nothing before the Commonwealth meeting in Zambia in August.

Be Bold

I wonder. To paraphrase Churchill, Mrs. Thatcher did not become the first woman to become the queen's first minister because she is made of cotton candy. She has the momentum of a resounding victory behind her, and the force of public opinion on her side today. If she is ever going to count for anything at home or in the world councils, she is going to have to establish a reputation for boldness soon.

If she temporizes on the need for income tax reduction, or if she tries too hard to accommodate the foreign policy of an U.S. administration already afflicted with terminal lame-duckedness, her monument in British history will be made of vanilla ice cream.

But I do not think that Maggie Thatcher will abandon principle and swerve sharply to the middle. She sees the tide running to the right, on both sides of the Atlantic, giving her government the opportunity to make a real difference. Robin Hood stands exposed as a villain; in the next remake of the film, a dashing Erroll Flynn will play the good-guy sheriff of Nottingham.

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Terrorist Threat to Italian Vot

By Jonathan Power

ROME — Lying like a low cloud over the Italian general election campaign is the threat of terrorist attacks. Prof. Lombardo Radice, a member of the Communist Party's directorate (Politburo), remarked the other day that he expected the terrorists "to try and transform the election campaign into an armed struggle."

It is only a year since the former Prime Minister Aldo Moro was kidnapped and murdered. The police after a slow start have made a series of spectacular arrests. No one doubts, however, that the Red Brigades still have a significant number of functioning cells and that they are determined to make sure there is no electoral coalition, the so-called "historical compromise," between the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and the ruling Christian Democrats.

So far the Red Brigades have pushed the two great political parties closer together, the opposite of their intention. This paradoxical development raises another paradox. Would a formal coalition only challenge the terrorists to perform even more extreme and disruptive acts? Or would a strong united government backed by a broad electoral consensus reduce the incentive to armed sedition?

It is sure that the leaders of the PCI will exploit every terrorist outrage with a view to underlining the necessity of the latter.

Powerful Case

Their case is a powerful one. They can truthfully say that the events of the last few years have been unusual, and call for unusual measures. The last 20 years have been a "series of sinister absurdities punctuated by moments of sheer horror." But this is not Italy's way. The Italian nation, it can be argued, has not known a large-scale religious or civil war. Terrorism historically never put down roots, apart from the murder of King Humbert I and a number of episodes in the immediate pre-Fascist era. So the communists conclude: Let us, with the "historical compromise," make sure it never does.

The Red Brigades, runs the PCI's second argument, are an outgrowth of the Fascist conspiracy and needs a broad coalition of democratic forces to defeat them. Modern day terrorism originated in the 1950s, inspired by Nazi and Fascist philosophy. This is when the cult of firearms, paramilitary camps and explosives became part of the political scene. There is evidence, too, that parts of the Italian secret service were intimately involved. Even today, says Prof. Radice, "there is a continuity in the connection between the Red Brigades and the black conspiracy."



Ramon R. Lucas

Enrico Berlinguer

From this evolves a third argument — that the period of limited cooperation between the two parties over the last year has borne fruit. The police have been given increased power and, more important, increased authority. The Red Brigades have been sent reeling by a series of arrests. Moreover, all this has been done without the kind of unsettling leftist reaction there was at the time of the earlier clampdown in 1977. It has not generated a widespread sense of persecution as has happened in West Germany. There are no Heinrich Bolls writing "The Lost Honor of Katherina Blum" here.

Powerful Stuff

All this is powerful stuff and welded to all the other reasons advanced for the historical compromise puts weight on the scales.

There is, however, another side to the argument. It is advanced by the distinguished political columnist of Corriere della Sera, Alberto Ronchey, in the current issue of Foreign Affairs. If his written argument is occasionally opaque, in conversation he is unequivocally precise. Mr. Ronchey's thesis is that the origins of the Red Brigades lie deep in the PCI itself. "The Party raised it, nourished it within its own ideological obsessions, and finally discovered it had produced a problem child."

Ronchey is convinced that the PCI under Palmiro Togliatti, postwar leader, ran in Prague an illegal apparatus which provided shelter for convicted or fugitive communists. Italians were trained in a guerrilla training school in Karlovy Vary. Although careful to exonerate Enrico Berlinguer, present leader of the PCI, from knowledge of such activities, he has reservedly criticizes the PCI for refusing until early last year to admit to the existence of leftist terrorism.

Until then, despite six years of Red Brigade activity, the terrorists were considered "to be mere fellow travellers in disguise for Fascist terrorism."

The implication of Mr. Ronchey's thesis is self-evident. Why should an electorate support a party that is opportunist, if not Machiavellian? To pose as the party of law and order, that can save Italy from being torn asunder, when it did much or more than anyone to produce this state of affairs is hypocrisy of the first order.

It will take some deft footwork by the leaders of the Italian Communist Party if they are to convince the electorate before polling day, June 3 that they really are ready for the "historical compromise." Many of the extreme left and moderate right are determined they should not succeed. A formidable coalition.

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Letters

U.S. Posture

By implication, George Ball suggests in "Angst in Western Europe" (IHT, May 2) that the European powers in their self-interest might have intervened in Angola and Ethiopia.

Such a position could hardly be seriously advanced were Mr. Ball to think back to the violent U.S. reaction to Suez and to take into consideration Western European-Soviet bloc balances.

Even in instances where a non-NATO France has acted on its own or via surrogates to maintain something of a status quo in Francophile Africa and Zaire (in particular), such actions have raised eyebrows in the United States over a return to colonialist intervention.

Mr. Ball's contribution had best deal with reality instead of "might haves" and "could haves" regarding Arab-Israeli problems, arms limitations and Africa. That reality is Washington's posture and actions or nonactions as the case might be.

EDWARD WELLES.

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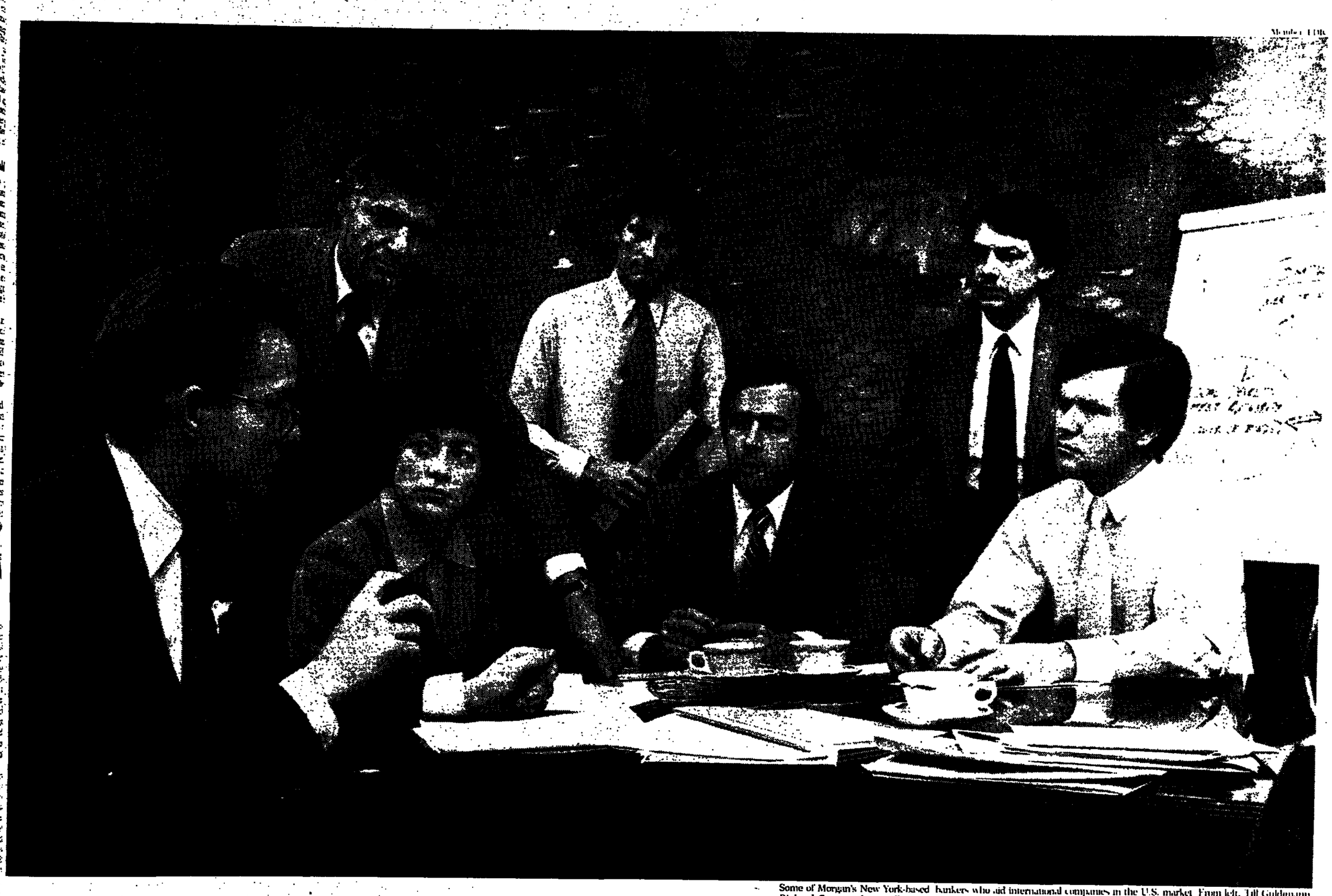
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How The Morgan Bank can help your company in the U.S. market



Some of Morgan's New York-based bankers who aid international companies in the U.S. market. From left, Till Guldimann, Richard Starratt, Lynn Allegaert, Thomas Kuhnke, Eric Bourdais de Charbonniere, Charles Werner, Didier Charlet.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	29⅝	ACF	2.10	6.3	6	82	33⅝	33	33½	+ ½
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.5	7	915	16⅝	16	16½	+ ½
32⅝	14⅝	AM Intl	.28	1.9	6	192	14⅝	d14⅛	14⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	APL	1	9.5		5	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
48⅝	33⅝	ARA	1.64	4.5	7	10	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	19½	ASA	1.40	5.4		188	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	8½	ATO	.48	4.3	5	14	11⅛	11	11⅛	
40	29⅝	AbbtLb	1	3.2	12	625	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+ ½
23⅝	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	6.4	5	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13	10⅝	AdaEx	1.28e	12.		26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	AdmMI	.20e	3.6	7	18	5½	5⅜	5½	
45⅝	35⅝	AetnaLf	2.70	6.3	4	1135	42⅝	41½	42⅝	
30	29	AetnaLf wi				1	29	29	29	
26⅝	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	5.5	4	7	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
4	2	Aileen				19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅞	23⅝	AirPrd	.60	2.1	9	42	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
26⅝	15¼	AirbFrt	1	4.5	10	13	22¼	22¼	22¼	
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	7	11	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	7⅝	AlaP dpf.87		11.		40	8	7⅞	7⅞	
95	80	AlaP pf 9		11.		z80	81	81	81	
86¼	73⅝	AlaP pf 8.16		11.		z4800	74¼	d72½	74¼	+ ⅛
87	71⅝	AlaP pf 8.28		11.		z250	75	74½	75	+3¼
17⅝	14⅝	Alagsco	1.40	10.	7	x12	13⅝	d13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13½	Alaskin	.44	3.7	13	39	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
41	17½	Albany	1	2.8	9	4	35⅝	35½	35½	
9⅝	6¼	Alberto	.36	5.1	9	30	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	31	Albrtsn	1.20	3.5	7	75	35	34⅝	34⅝	
38½	26⅝	AlcanA	2	5.8	4	507	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	5.6	5	5	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Alexdr	.40	5.4	6	442	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
27	17	AllegCp	1	3.9	7	14	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
15	6½	AllegAir			3	718	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	18	Alleg pf	1.87	8.9		21	21	20⅝	21	
19⅝	13⅝	AllegLd	1.28	7.1	6	27	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅛
19	15⅛	AllegPw	1.72	10.	7	153	16½	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
15¼	14¼	AllenGp s	1	6.8	7	30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
35	20⅝	Allergan	.68	2.2	11	x4	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
43⅝	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.2	7	487	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	AlldMnt	.80	6.8	7	363	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.8	18	4	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
28	20⅝	AlldStr	1.50	6.6	6	197	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	AllisCh	1.70	5.4	5	82	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
22⅛	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.0	7	x8	18⅛	18	18	
56⅝	40½	Alcoa	2.40	4.6	5	609	52⅝	51½	52⅝	— ⅛
21	13⅝	AmlSug	1	6.0	16	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
55½	33⅝	Amax	2.70	5.2	9	267	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	38⅝	Amax pf	3	6.4		7	47	46½	47	+ ½
24⅝	14	Amcord	1.40	6.5	6	49	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ½
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.32	6.5	5	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
41⅝	31	Amrc pf2.60		7.3		4	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ½
35½	23¼	AHess	1b	3.1	6	871	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
77⅝	56	AHes pf3.50		4.9		281	71¼	70⅝	71¼	+1¼
19⅝	10⅝	AmAir	.40	3.6	3	579	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅝	AmAir wt				72	4½	4⅝	4½	
22⅝	19½	AAir pf 2.18		11.		50	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
20½	12⅝	ABakr	1.20b	8.2	6	24	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
60¼	45½	ABrnds	4.50	7.8	7	186	58½	56⅝	58	+1
28⅝	22⅝	ABrd pf1.70		6.1		1	28	28	28	+1¼
32⅝	30⅝	ABrd pf2.75		8.7		x754	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
32	28⅝	ABrd pf2.67		8.7		x441	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	32⅝	ABdcst	1.20	3.4	7	328	36	35	35⅝	+ ½
20½	13⅝	ABldM	.70	5.0	7	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
43⅝	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.4	6	96	37⅝	37½	37⅝	
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
48½	19¼	ACredt	1.20	2.7	10	75	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	ACyan	1.40	6.2	8	298	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14¼	8⅝	AmDistl				48	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08	4.5	9	33	24⅛	24	24	
11⅞	8⅝	ADualVt	.84a	8.3		9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
15	14¼	ADul pf.84a		5.7		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24½	19⅝	AEIPw	2.18	11.	9	687	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+ ¼
40⅝	27⅝	AmExp	1.80	5.9	7	1129	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅝	AFamil	.60	5.2	5	x100	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.4		19	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95e	11.		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
29½	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.5	5	69	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
36⅝	29	AGIn pf1.80		5.1		43	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
13¼	9⅝	AHeritLf	.48	3.7	8	2	13	13	13	
22⅝	12	AmHoist	1	6.8	5	x121	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
32⅝	24⅝	AHome	1.50	6.0	11	2637	25¼	d24⅝	25⅛	
32⅝	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	3.2	10	239	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	6⅝	AmInvst	.30a	2.8	10	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	3.1	9	182	26	24⅝	26	+1⅛
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	1028	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅜
47	36	ANatR	3.20	8.1	7	103	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
28½	24½	ASLFla	n.40a	2.4	6	4	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.7	86	66	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
53⅝	39	AStand	3	6.5	6	66	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	ASteril	.32	4.7	8	62	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	29½	AmStrs	2.24	4.1	9	168	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
64⅝	58⅝	ATT	5	8.6	7	2494	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
67⅝	61¼	ATT pf	4	6.6		6	61¼	d61	61	— ⅝
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf 3.64		8.0		23	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	44⅝	ATT pf 3.74		8.0		59	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10¼	AWatWk	.88	7.4	5	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
17¼	14⅝	AWat pf1.43		9.2		y100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	5.2	4	5	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
16½	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.5	5	21	11½	11½	11½	
37⅝	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.7	8	88	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	6.1	6	38	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
40	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.3	12	117	33⅝	33	33¼	+ ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.1	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	10⅝	Ampex			11	206	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅝	AmrepCp			13	17	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
23½	14⅝	Amstar	1.35	6.7	13	186	20⅝	19¼	20¼	+ ⅞
8	6⅝	Amst pf	.68	9.5		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	2	5.4	7	34	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
19¼	14⅝	Analog s			16	84	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	AnchrH	1.80	6.8	4	47	26⅝	26½	26½	
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	5.0	7	92	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Angelica	.30	5.1	7	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅝	8½	Anixter	.32	2.6	7	15	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
28⅝	13½	Apache	.50	2.0	8	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	16½	Apache wt				3	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
22½	7¼	ApldDig			7	275	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	ApplMg			9	614	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
26⅝	17½	ArcataC	1.12	4.6	6	x39	24½	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	25	Arcata pf2.16		7.6		x4	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
19½	12⅝	ArchrD	.20b	1.0	10	442	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
11⅝	6	ArctEnt	.10e	1.1	6	30	9⅛	9	9⅛	
21⅝	18⅝	ArizPS	1.88	10.	6	191	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
114	104½	ArlPpf	10.70	10.		z20	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
18½	10	ArkBst	.60b	6.0	6	8	10	10	10	
39	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	5.7	9	195	38⅝	37½	38⅝	+1⅛
5¼	1⅛	ArlenRty				83	2½	2⅝	2½	
8¼	5¼	Armada			9	41	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.7	4	78	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.7		6	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	6.4	7	47	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	6.2	4	64	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	1.4	5	43	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ¼
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	6.9	4	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	7.9		23	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Asarco	.80	4.7	5	326	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ½
45½	31	AshlOil s	2	4.6	7	386	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	7.9	7	113	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
22½	15	Athlone	1.20	5.8	5	23	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	AtCyEl	1.74	9.7	8	47	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
66½	47⅝	AtlRich	2.80	4.5	8	1014	62⅝	61⅝	62⅛	+ ½
225	162½	AtlRc pf	3	1.4		2	209½	209½	209½	— ¾
79	57	AtlRc pf2.80		3.8		6	74	73½	74	
15⅝	9½	AtlasCp				15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	27⅛	AutoDta	.52	1.6	15	222	32	31⅝	32	+1
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	6.0	2	431	20⅛	19⅝	20	
87½	49	Avco pf4.20		7.7		14	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ¼
19½	12⅝	Avery	.52	3.1	8	15	17	17	17	+ ¼
23⅝	13⅝	Avnet	.80	4.4	6	193	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ¼
47	34	Avnet pf	1	2.6		1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
63	45⅝	Avon	2.80	6.0	12	x1700	47½	46⅝	46½	— ½
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				20	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Bache	.40a	4.7	5	78	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
41⅝	25½	Bakrint	.60	1.6	13	243	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ½
27⅝	17½	BaldwU	1.20	4.6	6	49	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
41¼	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06		5.2		7	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	21⅝	BallCp	1.20	5.6	5	41	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
79⅝	26⅝	BallyMf	.10	.1	26	2414	72⅝	69	69½	—3
40	35⅝	BallyMf wi				390	36⅝	d34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
27⅝	21½	BaltGE	2.28	10.	7	131	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	18⅝	BanCal	.92	4.6	5	23	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Bandag	.60	4.0	8	271	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.3	5	1477	26	24⅝	25⅝	+1½
31½	17⅝	BanP pf1.25		5.0		13	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¾
42⅝	25	BanP pf	2	5.7		39	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+1⅛
38	30⅝	BnkNY	2.44a	7.6	5	27	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	7.4	5	12	14	14	14	
29⅝	22	BnkAm	1.32	5.2	7	2866	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ¼
39	32⅝	BankTr	3	8.2	6	34	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50		9.4		9	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12	1.0	9	24	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ¾
32¼	21¼	Barber	1.60	5.4	7	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR	.32	2.7	9	134	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
28	20⅝	BarnsGp	1	4.3	5	35	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
17¾	14	BarryW	s.44	2.8	9	75	15½	14⅝	15½	+1
65⅝	47⅝	BatesMf	.80	1.3	31	3	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ¼
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.4	7	25	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
49⅝	33⅝	BaxtTrv	.50	1.3	14	689	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	BayColP			58	72	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅝	18⅝	BaySIG	1.96	10.	7	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	
10⅝	8½	BaykCig	.48	5.0	5	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	25	Bearing	.80	2.8	9	x79	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
28¼	20⅝	BeatFd	1.20	5.7	8	1714	21¼	21	21⅛	
58½	43⅝	BeatF pf3.38		7.6		112	44⅝	44	44⅛	
25⅝	20	Beckm	.28	1.3	13	373	21⅝	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.6	11	89	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.7	8	1054	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Beker			9	246	6⅝	6	6	— ½
31⅝	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	3.0	6	56	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
26½	19⅝	Belden	1.40	6.9	5	7	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	5.1	6	39	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	BellHow	.96	5.8	9	x389	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	Bellind	.12a	1.7	5	42	7⅛	7	7	
59½	49⅝	BellCd	4.56	8.0	8	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
19⅞	19⅛	BellCd wi				4	19⅛	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.3	5	15	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ½
43⅝	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.7	6	124	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	20½	BenfCp	1.80	7.7	6	193	23⅝	23⅝	23½	
51	40⅝	Benef pf4.30		10.		1	42½	42½	42½	
52	43	Benef pf4.50		10.		z20	45	45	45	
28½	23½	Benef pf2.50		10.		z110	25	24½	25	+ ½
5⅝	2⅝	BengtB			8	157	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			10	34	6⅝	6	6	
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	x118	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	BethStl	1.40	6.3	3	222	22⅛	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	BlgThr	.80	2.2	12	421	36½	36	36	+ ¼
21	14½	Binney	.80	4.8	8	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
33⅝	17⅝	BisFSL	1	3.5	6	14	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
22½	15½	BlockDr	.60	3.1	11	512	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
32	18⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.9	6	27	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ½
17⅛	13⅛	BlissL	1.10	6.9	6	12	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
26	19⅝	BlckHR	1.36	6.2		x274	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
27½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.3	6	164	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
10	4⅝	Bluebrd	.20	2.3	6	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	BobbieBr			4	31	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
45⅝	40	Boeing s	1	2.5	7	1537	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.5	6	593	34	32¼	33⅝	+1½
31⅝	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.2	6	89	25⅛	25	25¼	
34⅝	26	BorgW	2	6.6	5	98	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Bormns	.10e	1.7	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	7	47	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
93	82	BosE pf8.88		11.		z130	81½	d81½	81½	— ½
12	10⅛	BosE prl.17		12.		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15	13	BosE prl.46		11.		11	13⅛	13	13	
18⅝	9¾	Braniff	.36	3.1	5	193	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	2.7	10	92	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	25	BrigSt	1.08	3.9	9	56	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.2	11	281	34⅝	34	34	— ¼
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.3		12	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
25½	15⅛	BritPet	.34e	1.4	10	133	24½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
19½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.4	9	6	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
22¼	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	9.2	6	25	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
26¼	24⅝	BkUG pf2.47		9.6		9	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
23⅝	14⅝	BwnSho	.80b	4.6	5	23	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ¼
19¼	7⅝	Brown	.30	2.2	5	26	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
30	23⅝	BwnGp	1.80	7.0	5	11	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ½
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.8	9	1313	13	12¼	12½	— ¼
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.9	5	652	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
34¼	27⅝	Brnsk pf2.40		8.3		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
34⅝	20	BrushW	1.60	4.8	6	42	33½	33	33½	+1
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88	5.0	6	74	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
6½	5⅝	BudgC pf.60		10.		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	22	BufFo	1.80	7.8	5	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
15	10	Bundy	1	8.1	5	31	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
21	17⅝	BunkrH	1.86	10.		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
25⅝	9½	BunkR	.84	3.5	7	151	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ½
27	18	BnkR pf1.50		5.8		5	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	16⅝	Burllnd	1.40	8.3	6	302	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.0	5	178	44⅝	44⅝	44½	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	BrlNo pf .55		8.1		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
47	36	BrlNo pf2.85		6.5		12	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	17½	Burndy	.88	3.4	10	27	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	6.2		229	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
88	64⅝	Burrgh	2	2.9	11	458	69⅝	69	69⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14	Butlerin	s.80	4.5	7	23	18⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
15½	6⅝	Buttes			98	24	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
64⅝	44⅝	CBS	2.60	5.7	7	143	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅞
11⅝	4⅝	CCI			4	95	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
25½	10	CI Rlty	.20e	.9		30	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.3	7	107	33	32⅝	32⅝	
15½	8⅝	CLC	.24	2.3	11	15	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
14½	7⅝	CNA Fn			3	435	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	CNA pf	1.10	6.8		28	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅝	CNAI	1.08a	9.8		9	11	11	11	— ¼
55	46⅝	CPC	3	6.1	8	123	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	11.	14	8	15⅛	15	15⅛	
21⅝	14⅝	CTS	.80	4.6	7	17	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
39⅝	24⅝	CabotC	1.40	3.9	6	71	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Cadence			6	109	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
79⅝	14	Caesars			42	2771	67⅝	62½	64⅝	—2½
		Caesars wi				697	22⅝	21¼	21⅝	
20½	13	Calhn	.50b	2.6	14	126	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	CamerB			7	16	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
48½	25⅝	CmpRL	1	2.8	17	24	35¼	34½	35⅛	+1⅝
38	31⅝	CamSp	1.76	5.2	9	22	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	23	CampT	1.08	4.6	9	66	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
26½	16	CdPac	1.18e	4.6	5	147	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
16⅝	9	CanalR	.64	4.2	9	9	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	CanMill n	1.16	5.0	8	21	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
47⅝	34⅝	CapCits	.20	.5	10	52	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
26½	18⅝	CapHold	.92	4.7	7	390	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	CarlingO	.02e	.4	7	21	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
40½	22	Carlisle	1.60	4.2	6	9	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
12	5⅝	CaroFrg	.40	5.7	4	14	7⅛	7	7	
23⅝	18⅝	CarPw	1.96	11.	6	362	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
29⅝	25	CarP pf2.67		10.		8	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
31	22⅝	CarTec	1.60	5.8	6	88	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
28½	17	CarrCp	1	4.0	7	x486	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
49½	35	Carr pf 2.25		4.7		y110	48⅝	48	48⅛	+ ⅜
50⅝	31	Carr pf 1.86		4.1		x8	45½	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
13	10⅝	CarrGn	.98e	8.8		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24	16½	CarsPir	1.10	6.4	5	11	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	13⅝	CartHw	1.10	6.6	7	x110	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
36⅝	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		7.3		x3	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ½
10	6⅝	CartWal	.40	5.2	9	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	CascNG	.74r	8.2	8	13	9	8⅝	9	
23½	14⅝	CastlCk	.80b	5.8	8	95	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
65	52⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.9	8	842	54½	53⅝	54⅝	
48¼	38½	Celanse	3	6.9	5	277	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
50½	44¼	Celan pf4.50		9.9		3	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ½
8¼	3	Cenco			6	87	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
28⅝	14¼	Centex	.20	.8	11	211	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	CenSoW	1.42	9.5	6	246	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
22	18⅝	CenHud	1.96	11.	6	14	18⅝	d18½	18½	— ¼
17½	15¼	CentlLt	1.70	10.	8	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	43⅝	CnlLt pf4.50		10.		z70	44	d43	43	—1
29⅝	26	CnlLt pf2.87		11.		z100	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
28¼	25	CnlLt pf2.62		10.		z200	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12¼	CentlPS	1.34	10.	6	104	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
30	18	CenLaE	1.68	6.0	8	69	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ¼
14¼	13¼	CeMPw	1.52	11.	6	38	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
16⅝	11⅝	CenSoya	.76	5.7	6	60	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	23	CenTel	1.84	7.3	8	274	25⅛	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
46½	19⅝	CentrDat	1	2.3	16	633	44⅝	42⅝	44	+1⅝
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.54	6.6	7	13	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	15½	Crl-teed	.90	5.8	7	35	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
22	16¼	CessAir	.80	4.7	7	231	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	18⅝	Chmpln	1.24	5.1	5	317	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+ ⅜
26½	19¼	Chmi pf1.20		5.1		14	23½	23⅝	23½	+ ¼
12⅝	9	ChamSp	.80	7.4	7	115	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	4	ChartCo	.32	2.0	12	1224	16½	15½	16	— ⅜
13⅝	1	ChartCo wt				2414	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
35½	28½	ChrtNY	2.44	7.7	5	69	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	
9⅝	7¼	ChasFd	.74e	8.1		36	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
37¼	28⅝	ChasM	2.40	7.1	5	1002	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ¼
81	72	ChasM pfB				1	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	Chelsea	.60b	5.4	4	15	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.3	5	29	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+ ½
24¼	20⅝	ChNY pf1.87		8.8		3	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
51⅞	26⅝	ChesVa	1.50	3.7	11	31	40⅝	39⅝	40½	+1⅛
27⅝	20½	ChesPn	1.08	5.0	10	100	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
34	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	8.4	4	54	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
59	46⅝	ChiBrl	2a	4.0	10	66	50	49⅝	50	+ ¼
19⅝	5¼	ChiMlw			16	134	16⅝	14⅝	16¼	+1¼
52½	12⅝	ChiMlw pf				6	42⅝	40½	42¼	+2¼
34⅝	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.3	7	40	27½	26⅝	27⅜	+ ½
7⅝	3⅝	ChkFull				35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			7	81	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
32	20	ChCft pf1.40		4.6		115	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
9	4⅛	Christn	.40e	5.7	4	12	7	7	7	— ⅛
24¼	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	6.0	5	82	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ¼
94¼	62½	Chroma pf5		7.0		4	71	71	71	
13	8⅝	Chrysler	.40	4.6		782	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3	Chrys wt				47	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
23⅝	19¼	Chrys pf2.75		14.		107	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
31	20⅝	ChurCh	.60	2.5	10	101	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	8.0	5	7	29	29	29	— ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	CinGE	1.96	11.	7	123	18½	18¼	18⅝	
46½	40	CinG pf	4	10.		z130	40	40	40	
88⅝	77½	CinG pf 7.44		9.9		z140	75½	d75½	75½	—6
108⅝	98½	CinG pf 9.52		9.4		z120	101	100⅝	101	+ ⅜
38½	26¼	CinMil	1.30	3.4	8	42	38	36¼	37¾	+1⅞
29½	22⅝	Citicrp	1.30	5.4	6	1766	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
68	46⅝	CitiesSv	3.20	5.1	12	196	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	CitzSouRt				57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18¼	12½	CityInv	1.20	8.0	3	391	15	14⅝	15	
2⅝	11-16	CityInv wt				70	1⅝	1½	1½	
29⅝	21	CityIn pf	2	8.4		34	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
40½	31⅝	ClarkE	2	5.3	6	216	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
28⅝	11⅝	ClarkOil	.70	2.9	8	483	24⅝	23	24⅝	+1⅛
31⅝	25⅝	ClvClf	1.20a	4.1	8	58	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
21	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	11.	8	187	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
86⅝	71	ClvEl pf7.40		9.6		z20	77	77	77	+1
13⅝	7	Clevepk	.60	6.3	26	44	9½	9⅛	9½	— ¼
75½	9⅝	Clorox	.76	7.2	7	288	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
14⅝	9⅛	CluettPe	.60	5.9	6	38	10¼	10	10¼	—
13	10⅝	CluettP pf	1	9.4		8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Coachm	.60	9.8	3	145	6⅝	d 6	6⅛	
22⅝	12⅝	CstSGs	.30	1.4	8	685	22⅛	20⅝	22¼	+ ¾
24	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83		8.2		15	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ½
22⅝	14	CstSG pf1.19		5.5		3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.0	9	168	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
47¼	38	CocaCl	1.96	5.1	12	1504	38⅝	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
43⅝	22⅝	CldwBk	1.68	4.0	7	22	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	ColeNt	.72	6.1	6	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Coleco				38	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.2	8	853	17⅝	17⅛	17½	
13⅝	8¼	CollAlk	.72	7.5	5	806	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	CollinF	.28	2.1	7	16	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
38	19	ColPen	1.20	5.5	5	330	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	30½	ColtInd	2.50	6.5	5	216	39	38½	38⅝	+ ⅜
89⅝	65½	Colt pf	4.25	5.1		1	83	83	83	— ⅜
29½	25⅝	ColGas	2.44	8.6	7	96	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
60½	54⅝	ColGs pf5.62		10.		x27	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅝
59	54	ColGs pf5.48		10.		x781	55¼	54⅝	55	+ ⅜
27½	14⅝	ColuPct	.70e	3.0	5	133	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
27¼	20½	ColSOh	2.32	10.	11	84	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	27⅝	CmbCm	.20	.6	11	41	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	31⅝	CmbEn	2.20	5.7	7	117	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.3	13	91	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	23	CmwE	2.60	11.	8	1108	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
21	17½	CwE pf	1.42	8.0		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
22⅝	18⅝	CwE pf	1.90	9.9		9	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
23⅝	20⅝	CwE pf	2	10.		13	20⅛	d20	20	— ⅛
102½	95½	CwE prB8.40		8.5		2	99	99	99	+1⅛
27⅝	25⅛	CwE pf 2.37		9.1		230	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
31	26	CwE pf 2.87		11.		20	26⅛	d25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
100⅝	87	CwE pf 8.40		9.4		2	89	89	89	
49⅝	36⅝	Comsat	2.30	5.5	9	255	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	13⅝	CoPsyc	.50	2.9	9	86	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
48⅝	28⅝	Compgr	.28	.7	12	276	40⅝	39½	40⅛	+1⅜
17	9⅝	CompScl			10	345	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	43½	Cptvisn n			24	300	53⅝	50⅝	53⅝	+3⅝
19½	16⅝	ConAg s	1.16	6.9	5	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
32⅝	21⅝	ConeMI	1.80	6.5	4	21	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	16¼	Congolm	1	4.7	6	153	21½	21¼	21⅛	
21⅝	17	ConnM	1.80	8.3	18	159	u21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	10.	9	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅝	Conrac	.80	5.4	25	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
25	21⅝	ConEd	2.44	11.	6	389	22⅛	22	22⅛	
52⅝	43½	ConE pf4.65		11.		z150	44	44	44	— ¼
51⅞	46⅝	ConE pf	5	11.		2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
27	21	ConFds	1.68	7.2	6	513	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
34	19⅝	CnsFrt	1.30	5.4	4	111	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
41⅝	33⅝	CnsNG	3	8.1	6	55	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	19⅝	ConsPw	2.24	11.	6	414	20	19⅝	19⅝	
46⅝	37	CnPw pf4.16		11.		z170	38	38	38	
48½	41⅝	CnPw pf4.50		11.		z10	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
88	72⅝	CnPw pf7.72		10.		z40	76	76	76	
26⅝	22¼	CnPw pr2.50		11.		5	22½	d22⅛	22½	
24½	19½	CnPw pr2.23		11.		3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
26½	21⅝	CnPw pr2.43		11.		9	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
16⅝	8	ContAir	.30e	3.4	3	62	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	ContCop				85	6⅛	6	6⅛	
12⅝	10	CntC pf1.25		12.		z100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	20⅝	CntlCorp	2	7.4	5	139	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
33½	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	7.8	7	110	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
25¼	22⅝	CntGp pr	2	8.6		73	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	24¼	Contill	1.44	5.5	6	921	26⅝	26¼	26¼	—
25⅝	13⅝	ContlIP	1.32e	5.4	56	108	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
6	2¼	ContlRt				12	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
35½	24½	ContOil	1.70	5.3	6	800	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	14⅝	ContTel	1.36	8.4	8	x220	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
44½	28⅝	CtlData	.40	1.2	6	453	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	23⅝	Conwd	1.50	5.5	7	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	CookUn	.07e	1.0	10	138	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
60	41½	Cooprln	1.84	3.8	8	219	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ¼
49½	47⅝	Cooprln wi				36	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ¼
32	31⅝	Coopl pf wi				320	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	1.7	10	100	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
14	10⅝	CoopTR	.30	6.9	4	28	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
18	13⅝	CopT pf1.25		8.9		7	14⅝	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
25	17⅝	Copelnd	.84	4.0	8	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22½	15⅝	Coppwd	1.36	6.7	8	3	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Cordura	.44	9.3	10	47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15	12⅝	Coreln s	.52	3.8	7	8	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.5	8	147	53⅝	52½	53⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	20½	CorrBlk	1.56	6.0	10	125	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
25½	16½	Cowles	.90	4.4	16	12	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
61⅝	38½	CoxBdct	.72	1.2	11	91	60	60	60	+ ¼
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	5.3	7	18	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.9	6	37	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
12⅝	6⅝	CredIF	.44	4.8	7	15	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
31	24	CrockN	2	6.9	5	260	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ¼
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	6.8		3	44	44	44	
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18		8.8		29	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
19	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	6.8	5	24	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	CrouHI	1.25	4.8	9	41	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	26½	CrwnCk			7	87	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
38	29⅝	CrwZel	1.90	5.1	8	418	37	34⅝	37	+2½
44¼	30½	CrumF	2.08	5.0	4	282	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
20½	10⅝	Culbro		8.3		11	12	11⅝	12	
42⅝	29⅝	CumEn	1.60	5.1	5	30	35⅝	35	35½	— ⅛
12	10	Currinc	1.10	10.	4	12	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
20½	11⅝	CurtW	.80	5.6	7	39	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
27½	21⅝	CurtW A	2	8.7		1	23	23	23	+ ¼
23	17½	Cyclp s	.88	4.5	2	28	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
37⅝	15¼	Cyprus	.80b	2.2	6	373	37	36⅝	36⅝	
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	8½	DPF			4	47	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
8⅝	4½	Damon	.28	3.7	108	78	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	9½	DanRiv	.88	5.5	6	122	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ½
32⅝	25⅛	DanaCp	1.44	5.2	6	56	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	15	Daniel	.26	1.4	9	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
49½	34½	DartInd	1.80	4.2	8	150	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
49½	34½	Dart pf	2	4.7		12	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ¼
73⅝	52¼	DataGen			15	67	68⅛	67½	68⅛	+ ⅜
49⅝	25⅝	DataTer	.20e	.5	14	95	41	40⅛	40½	+ ⅜
83	48	Datapnt			15	227	75	72½	75	+2¼
18	13⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.5	4	22	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
44¼	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.0	4	344	40⅝	40	40¼	
18¼	14⅝	DaytPL	1.74	11.	8	87	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
83	71½	DPL pf 7.70		11.		z10	73	73	73	—1½
38⅝	28⅝	Deere	1.80	4.5	8	650	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅝
14½	12⅝	DelmP	1.38	11.	7	49	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
58	36½	DeltaAir	1.20	3.1	6	514	38½	38	38¼	+ ½
8½	5⅝	Deltec	2.50c		20	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15¼	7⅛	Deltona			28	105	11½	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	DenMf s	1	5.1	8	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
35	19⅝	Dennys	.88	4.4	7	107	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
25½	13⅝	Dentsply	.88	5.7	9	x28	15½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10½	DeSoto	1	9.5	9	35	10¼	10½	10½	
16⅝	13⅝	DetEd	1.60	11.	7	176	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
97	81	DetE pf9.32		11.		z330	85	84	85	—1¼
86¼	69	DetE pf7.68		11.		z5500	73⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
83⅝	67¼	DetE pf7.45		11.		z20	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	
80½	66⅛	DetE pf7.36		10.		z2130	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
27½	24⅝	DetE pf2.75		11.		5	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
27½	24⅝	DE pfB 2.75		11.		27	25	25	25	— ⅛
102½	95	DetE pf9.72		9.8		189	99⅝	99	99⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	20	DetE pr2.28		11.		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Dexter	1	4.7	9	18	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ½
14⅝	9	DiGior	.48	3.5	8	105	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25	15½	DialCp	1.20	6.0	7	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	30	DiaInt	2.20b	6.5	8	65	34	33⅝	33⅝	+1¼
18½	14½	DiaInt pf1.20		7.3		10	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
29⅝	19	DiamS	1.48	7.0	7	228	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
29⅝	11⅝	Dictaph	.72e	2.5	10	15	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
25	14⅝	Diebold	.60	2.6	12	44	23½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
58¼	43⅝	DigitalEq			14	607	55	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	Dillingm	.52	4.7	6	234	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
34⅝	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.4	9	17	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
47⅝	34⅛	Disney	.48	1.4	10	458	34½	d33⅝	34⅛	— ⅛
5½	1⅛	Divrsfdln			11	196	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	DivrsMtg				201	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅝	DrPepor	.68	4.1	14	1029	17⅛	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
103¼	65½	DomeM	.80a	.8	12	50	102⅝	101½	102½	+ ½
6½	3⅝	DonLJ	.14	3.6	11	x59	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	26	Donnly	1	3.6	9	86	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
28⅝	15⅝	DorOliv	.60	2.7	12	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	3.9	6	34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
52	39½	Dover	1.40	2.8	9	21	50⅝	50	50½	+ ¼
30⅝	22½	DowCh	1.40	5.5	7	1323	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
39	31¼	DowJn	1.44	4.2	12	49	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	Dravo	1.28	5.2	6	93	24⅝	d24⅝	24⅝	
47⅝	35	Dresser	1	2.4	8	293	41⅝	40⅝	41¼	+ ½
16⅝	14½	DrexB	1.60	10.		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
144⅝	109½	duPont	6	4.5	7	251	133	131½	133	+ ¼
49	42	duPnt pf3.50		8.2		10	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
62¼	53⅝	duPnt pf4.50		8.3		2	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ¼
21⅝	16½	DukeP	1.80	10.	6	1055	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
101⅝	88	Duke pf8.70		9.6		z150	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
97	83½	Duke pf8.20		9.7		z2000	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝	— ½
29½	26¼	Duke pf2.69		10.		1	27	27	27	
38⅝	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	5.2	13	37	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	DuqLt	1.72	12.	11	146	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
26	20	Duq pfA2.10		9.7		z200	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
23	19	Duq pf	2	10.		z30	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24	19½	Duq pf 2.07		11.		z230	20	19½	19½	—1½
24	20	Duq pr 2.10		11.		5	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
26	21	Duq pr 2.31		10.		z208	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
29⅝	24¼	Duq pr 2.75		11.		z270	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
88	69⅝	Duq pf 7.20		10.		z100	71	71	71	+ ¼
12½	6	DutchB	.16	1.7		6	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	2.0	3	29	5⅛	5	5	
		— E—E—E —								
34⅝	23½	EG&G	.60	1.9	13	61	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	EMI	.18e	7.4	15	532	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
35⅝	21	E Sys	1.20	4.6	8	8	26⅛	26	26	— ½
25⅝	19	EagleP	.88	4.0	8	18	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
30	17⅝	Easco	1.20	6.1	6	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7	EastAir			3	314	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	EsAir pf2.69		12.		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13	EastGF	.80	4.6	10	140	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	13⅝	EastUtl	1.60	12.	8	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	50⅝	EsKod	2.40	4.0	10	1107	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ½
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.0	5	41	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
39⅝	34	Eaton pf1.19		3.2		2	37	37	37	—2⅝
18⅝	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.6	11	64	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	23½	Eckrd Jk	.88	2.5	11	143	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
35	24⅝	EdisBr	1.32	3.9	8	42	34	33	33½	— ½
26½	14	Edwrd	.60a	3.8	4	34	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	7.1	7	516	18½	18⅝	18½	
24⅝	21	EPG dpf2.35		10.		x13	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	ElcarCp	.20	1.9	8	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	ElecAssc			10	77	6	5⅝	5⅞	
8½	3⅝	ElMaMo			4	176	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	EMM pf.25k				30	8¼	d 8	8	— ¼
28⅝	17½	Elgin	1.60	8.8	6	31	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Elixir			4	29	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	Eltra	1.34	5.1	6	67	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	32½	EmrsEl	1.44	4.2	11	703	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	EmryA	1	5.5	14	591	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
45	30⅝	Emhart	2.20	6.2	6	62	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	7⅝	EmpDs	1.40	10.	7	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	EmpD pf.47		9.2		y200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	EmpD pf.92		9.6		y1750	9½	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	13½	EmpGas	.50	2.4	7	30	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	20⅝	EngMC	1.40	4.0	7	354	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	9⅝	EnnisB	.80	4.4	6	19	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
24½	16⅝	Enrch	1.36	6.8	13	233	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
16	14⅝	Entex	.80	5.2	6	29	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
29	16	Envrtec	1	5.0	13	24	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
28½	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	9.7	8	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
13	10⅝	Equimk	.96	9.3	5	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	32⅝	EqulGs	3.04	8.7	5	11	34½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
21½	14⅝	EqLf	.20	1.1	9	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	6.8	7	150	27⅝	26½	27⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	8½	Esquire	.40	4.7	6	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	EssexCh	.70	5.6	5	4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
20½	9⅝	Estrlin	.60	3.5	7	132	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	Ethyl	1.20	4.9	6	176	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	15⅝	EvanP	1.20a	5.9	5	139	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ¼
15⅝	13⅝	Evan pf1.40		11.		x20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19	18⅝	Evan pf2.10		11.		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
35	23½	ExCelO	1.60	5.8	6	34	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
19	15⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	10.		36	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	43	Exxon	3.60	7.1	7	1535	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	22	FMC	1.40	5.4	6	98	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
37½	31½	FMC pf 2.25		6.5		5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—
13⅝	7⅝	Fabrge	.40	5.1	8	54	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅝	5⅝	FabriCtr	.24	3.4	6	47	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	FacetEnt				11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
56⅝	26⅝	FairCm	.80	1.5	11	1323	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅛
35½	18⅝	Fairlnd	1	3.1	6	97	32	31⅝	32	+ ½
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	8.1	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19½	11⅝	FrWstFn			4	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	FarahMf				16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4	Fedders			116	82	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	31⅝	FedCo	2.40	5.7	5	9	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
29⅝	22½	FedExpr			9	189	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	FdMog s			6	34	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15	FedNM	1.28	8.0	5	260	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
27½	15⅝	FedPB	.90	3.9	22	119	23	23⅝	23	+1⅝
33½	18½	FPap pf1.20		4.3		1	28	28	28	
16¼	12⅝	FdSignl s			7	x33	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	29⅝	FedDSt	1.70	5.6	7	458	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
35	18⅝	Ferro	1.08	4.9	6	x94	22⅝	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	FidFin	.60	6.2	4	33	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25½	29⅝	FldUnl	2.60	8.3	6	7	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	Fidcst	1.40a	5.1	4	6	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
18⅝	9	Filmwy	.20b	1.2	10	412	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
14	10	FinCoA	.50	4.3	5	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	FinSBar	1	6.3	4	85	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
45½	21¼	FinlFed	1.20	3.2	6	59	37⅝	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅝	Firestn	1.10	8.5		451	13	12⅝	13	
20⅝	14	FtChrt	.80	5.0	5	x157	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	16½	FstChic	1.10	6.6	5	281	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	31½	FtBnTx	1.32	3.9	7	136	34	34	34	— ⅛
38⅝	31¼	FtNnBn	1.40	4.3	7	583	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	3.1	32	92	13⅛	12⅝	13	— ⅛
32⅝	25	FstNBo	2	7.4	5	34	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
25½	21	FNStBn	2.20	9.6	6	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	FstPa	1.32	10.	7	90	13⅛	13	13	
3⅝	1⅝	FstPa wt				5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	FtPaMtg				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	10½	FtUnRl	1.08	7.9	12	9	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	7.5	6	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	22½	FtWisc	1.76	7.7	5	9	23⅝	22⅝	23	
36	22	FischM	1.40	6.3	6	32	22¼	d21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	FishFds	.60	4.7	9	68	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13¼	FishrSci	.44	2.7	6	66	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	FleetEnt	.52	5.8	4	151	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.3	7	37	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	13	FlexiV	.80	4.6	5	134	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	24⅝	Flntkd	1.40b	4.5	5	41	31	30⅝	31	
56¼	38¼	FlaECst			9	6	52½	52	52	—
43½	21½	FlaGas	1.64	4.2	9	347	39	38⅝	39	
29⅝	25	FlaPL	2.40	9.1	6	351	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	27¼	FlaPow	2.76	9.7	6	146	28½	28⅝	28⅝	—
35⅝	20⅝	FlaStl	1.60	4.9	4	6	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	Fluor	1.40	3.6	8	81	39⅝	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	FooteC	1.40	7.9	6	26	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
50⅝	39	FordM	4	9.2	3	743	43¼	42	43¼	+1⅛
23½	17½	ForMK	1.56	7.9	5	348	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	27⅝	FMK pf1.80		5.8		3	31	31	31	—
14⅝	12⅝	FtDear	1.24	9.8		28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
45⅝	32⅝	FrtHow	1.32	3.0	11	46	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	26⅝	FosWh	1.28	3.0	6	x104	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8	Fotomat	.50	6.2	11	109	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	24⅝	FourPhs			12	47	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
14½	9¼	FoxStoP	.68	6.2	7	x7	11⅝	11	11	+ ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	Foxbro	1.20	3.3	9	36	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	FrankM	.30	3.9	5	273	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
47	20⅝	FrptMn	1.60	3.6	15	x293	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
20	11	Friotrn	.22	1.5	10	46	14½	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	Fruehf	2.20	7.8	4	69	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	3.9	4	306	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅛
15½	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25		9.3		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	6.5	4	154	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14¼	GAF pf	1.20	8.2		44	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
32	23⅝	GATX	2	7.5	7	263	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	GCA	.20	.9	15	90	22⅝	21⅝	22½	+1⅛
14	6⅝	GDV			4	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
7⅝	4½	GF Eqp			9	28	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
28⅝	12¼	GK Tec	1.10	6.5	9	123	17	16⅝	16⅝	—

(Continued on Page 10)

Standard Chartered BANK LIMITED

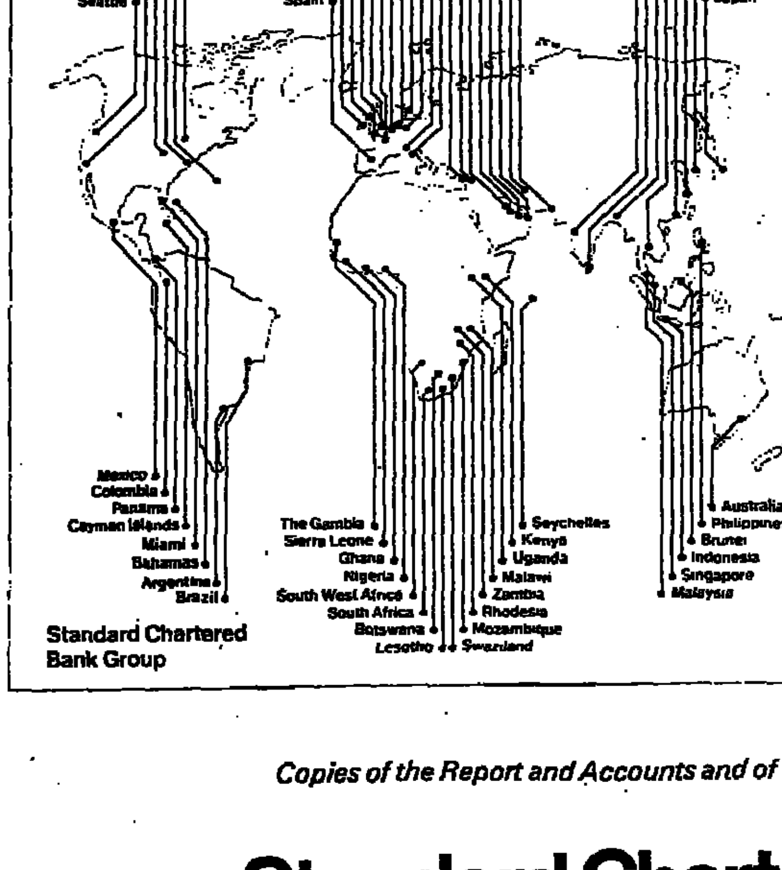
1976

Comments by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barber

GROUP RESULTS

The trading profits of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the nine-month period ended 31 December 1978 were *£110.7 million and the Bank's share of associated* companies' profits amounted to £11.9 million, giving total *profits before taxation and extraordinary items of* £122.6 million. During the nine months, total Group assets increased from £8,497 million to £9,369 million and 38 offices were opened or acquired. With the acquisition of Union Bank on 17 April total Group assets increased to some £12,000 million.

The Accounting Reference Date of the parent company and a number of subsidiaries has been changed from *31 March to 31 December so that a direct comparison of the* nine-month period under review with the preceding twelve months is not possible. However, the upward trend of trading profits was maintained against an international background beset by economic and political uncertainties as well as continuing inflationary pressures.



Standard Chartered Bank Group

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

Later this year our second *major* conference on strategy is to be held in London on the theme 'Standard Chartered in the 1980's' ten years after the formation of the company uniting the Standard and Chartered Banks.

The amalgamation of the banks has been effectively accomplished and we can now see the benefits. From *our beginnings in the traditional areas of Asia and Africa* our philosophy and strategy have been transformed *into those of an international bank, the central thrust* and strength of which is in commercial banking extended across a much wider spread of countries.

While, therefore, the Group's commercial banking operations in parts of our traditional areas have been growing in importance we have also been increasing our presence in the developed countries, notably in Britain, Western Europe, North America and Australia.

In the People's Republic of China, as one of only two foreign banks with an operating branch, we are well situated to participate in trade and industrial developments there.

Outside commercial banking, the financial and other services provided by the Group have been greatly expanded by a process of internal development and acquisition. They range from merchant banking, instalment credit and computer leasing to bullion dealing and investment management.

Since 1971 Group assets have averaged an annual growth of 18 per cent and net profit attributable to shareholders has more than trebled.

UNION BANK, CALIFORNIA

I am glad to be able to report that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve have approved the acquisition of *Union Bancorp in California. This important step brings* into the Standard Chartered family the old-established *Union Bank which, with deposits exceeding $4 billion, ranks* twenty-fifth among United States banks. Together with our existing Californian subsidiary, The Chartered Bank of London, Union Bank will provide the Group with a substantial dollar deposit base, strengthen our overall posture in the United States and reinforce the Group's lending capacity worldwide.

From the strategic aspect, the acquisition raises the proportion of the Group assets held in North America to about one quarter of the total. With a broadly balanced distribution of assets between the other main operating *areas – the United Kingdom and Europe, Asia and the* Middle East, and Africa – it can be seen that the Group is well placed to absorb any fluctuations which may occur in the prosperity and stability of particular countries or areas.

STAFF

In previous years I have emphasised, as no mere formality, the thanks we owe to our staff throughout the world for the loyalty and hard work which have underpinned the progress of the Group. I again place on record the Board's warm appreciation of their services at home and abroad with a special tribute to those expatriate staff and their wives who have shown true leadership in sometimes near-impossible situations of civil strife.

Total Assets £12,000 million
Total Deposits £11,000 million
1,500 offices in 60 countries around the world.

Copies of the Report and Accounts and of the Chairman's Statement may be obtained from the Secretary, 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB

Standard Chartered helps you throughout the world

Monsanto May Close 6 European Plants

ONDON, May 9 (AP-DJ) — nsanto is seeking to terminate aylon production operations in pe as a result of operating s which have totaled $70 mil- since 1975, the company's subsidiary announced today.

The company reported it has started formal talks with government authorities, trade unions and employee representatives in an effort to curb the losses.

While stressing that a no decision will be made until completion of these talks, it also said that its studies reveal no alternative to withdrawal. "The long-term outlook indicates that substantial losses would continue for the foreseeable future," it added.

Such a move would have "a significant negative impact on Monsanto's 1979 earnings," the company said from its St. Louis headquarters.

Last year, nylon accounted for 10 percent of the company's European sales of about $850 million. Some 2,300 workers are employed in six plants making nylon in Luxembourg, West Germany and Britain. Monsanto said its U.S. nylon business "is very healthy" and termed its European acrylic fiber business "sound."

Monsanto produces about 32,000 metric tons of nylon a year in Europe, accounting for about 4 percent of the European market, a company spokesman said.

Eric Sharp, chairman of Monsanto Ltd., cited "a background of escalating raw materials costs and surplus European capacity" for the company's intention to pull out of its European nylon operations. Monsanto can not justify additional investments in the sector and consequently, its competitive position would continue to deteriorate, resulting in significant losses that Monsanto's other operations would have to support, he continued.

Monsanto's unfavorable cost-competitive position and its relative small share of the European nylon market were the key factors behind the assessment of the need to close the six plants, a company statement said.

The plants are located in Dundonald, Ayrshire, England, and at Echternach, Luxembourg. The firm is seeking to close those two plants plus four related processing facilities, three of which are located in England and one in Wittlich, West Germany.

Monsanto also makes industrial and rubber chemicals, plastics, herbicides and chemical intermediates in the United Kingdom.

rance Signs redit Pact ith China

RIS, May 9 (AP-DJ) — A syn- te of 18 French banks today ed an export credit agreement the Bank of China to finance illion francs (about $6.8 bil- of French exports to China, rench banks said today.

e credit line will involve two hes of 5 and 10 years with in- t rates of about 7¼ and 7½ ent respectively, in line with guidelines set by the Organiza- for Economic Cooperation and lopment," sources at the ch Employers' Association

e credit line by the syndicate, h includes France's state-con- d foreign trade bank, Banque caise du Commerce Exter- , fall within the framework of December's French-Chinese agreement (IHT, Dec. 5). The d called for increasing trade een the two countries to a total billion francs through 1985.

ul Berliet, head of the recently ed France-China Committee, a news conference that France ts to have a surplus on its with China this year. French rts to China are expected to unt to 2 billion francs this year, om 890 million francs in 1978, imports from China should 1.5 billion francs, up from 1.1 n francs last year, he said.

nder the financial protocol, the ion of credits vary between 5 7 years for deals under 1 bil- rancs, and 7 to 10 years for tions exceeding 1 billion

nch firms are advised to en- a downpayment of 15 percent contract, including 5 percent signed and 10 percent with elivery of each tranche.

Berliet said that contrary to is being said, the current evo- in China was "positive."

hinese realism is taking over rojects proposed to its foreign rs will henceforth be less im- t but more realistic," he said.

Berliet did not rule out the of French arms to China un- e 60-billion-franc trade tar- ut he insisted that non-mili- xports are not linked to the arms.

know that our target is ous, but we are hopeful that be realized," he said.

Brambilla-Cogros' president Dassori, who was in China eek, said that the Chinese nterested in the construction ar hotels. "China expects one tourists a year as of 1980 ks hotel accomodations," he

F Increases ndby Credit $1 Billion

S, May 9 (IHT) — Electri- France got approval from nch Treasury today to raise of its standby Eurocurren- it to $1 billion, bankers re- today.

credit, which will used to commercial paper the utili- ell in the New York market, out at $700 million and late ek was increased to $800

atest increase, bankers said, trates that the EDF opera- as been "extremely well ." The 12-year credit car- weighted average spread of ercent above the London in- offered rate (Libor), a new he current cycle of declining

ver, in the likely event that es not have to fall back on ndby, banks will earn a point fee for having ar- he facility.

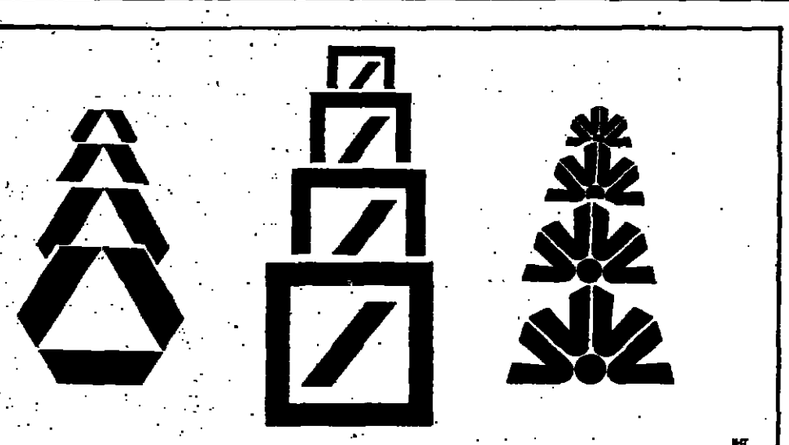
russels, Ste. Generale de reported that the 10-year r Panama has been in- to $135 million from the llion initially envisaged. In- set at ⅞ percent over

ndon, Toronto Dominion id it has been named to nage a $250-million loan il's Superintendencia Na- Marinha Mercante.

an will be equally divided -year portion carrying in- ¾ percent over Libor and r portion with a spread of over Libor.

Petroleum Bid

ARY, Alta., May 9 (AP- ome Petroleum is offering p to 10.6 million common TransCanada PipeLines Can.23 a share, aiming to its ownership of TransCa- 9 from 22½ percent.



TOWERING SYMBOLS — Dresdner Bank, Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank, all dominant forces in West German banking and industry, are subjects of increasing Bonn scrutiny.

Bonn Plumbing Banks' Iceberg

By John Geddes

BONN (NYT) — The involvement of West German banks in the country's industrial companies is in some ways similar to the activities of the Cheshire cat in Alice's wonderland. Somewhat mysterious, unquestionably secretive, the banks, like the cat, have a habit of popping up in unusual ways in unexpected places. It has been that way for years, but perhaps not for many more.

At last year's annual meetings of BASF and Hoechst, two of the world's largest chemical companies, West German banks, while not holding substantial direct investments in either, voted proxies on behalf of more than 80 percent of the shares.

Last fall, when Volkswagen failed in its bid to take over the Nixdorf computer firm, Nixdorf turned to Deutsche Bank and sold it a 25-percent interest for $100 million. Officials of Deutsche Bank sit on the boards of both Volkswagen and Nixdorf.

And last month, one of West Germany's largest construction companies was forced into bankruptcy court. The push came from Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, which held a 10-percent interest in the company and termed inadequate management's reorganization plan for the long-ailing concern.

Direct industrial holdings, interlocking directorates and massive proxy rights — such, seemingly conflict-of-interest-prone links — have long been accepted in West Germany as normal bank-industry ties.

But this year, a government report on changes in the banking laws — due to be released this month — is expected to recommend that the banks be forced to divest themselves of a major part of their holdings.

West German banks currently have few limits on their operations. As "universal banks" they can and do act as brokerage houses, commercial banks

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Soviet Union Buys More U.S. Grain

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP-DJ) — The Soviet Union has again entered the U.S. grain market in a big way with one of its largest orders for corn in recent years.

The Agriculture Department reported yesterday the Soviet Union bought 1.15 million tons of corn to be delivered this year. The Soviets now have bought about 6.89 million tons of corn and 2.53 million tons of wheat for delivery through Sept. 30, the end of the third year of a marketing agreement that calls for the Soviet Union to buy minimum amounts of grain annually.

The 9.4-million-ton total sold to the Soviet Union so far this year compares with around 14.8 million tons the country ordered in the agreement's second year which ended last Sept. 30.

The purchase could be a sign that the Soviet Union, as well as other northern countries, will be needing more grain imports than was expected earlier because of poor weather, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said. He said the department still forecasts U.S. corn consumption, which includes export demand, at 6.7 billion bushels (about 170 million tons) for this year, "but some say we've underestimated the export demand, and that may be."

Separately, China's official news agency reported that Peking underestimated its record 1978 grain harvest — although it did not say by how much — and that prospects for this year appear bright, too.

The article transmitted by the official Xinhua News Agency seemed designed to correct an impression made by the service last week when it reported that the worst cold weather in 30 years was delaying spring planting and threatening crop losses. The latest article did not mention bad weather and cited several examples of "farming successes recently reported from various parts of the country."

Xinhua said many areas of China had boosted their 1978 grain output figures, so that production "is larger than the estimated 295 million tons announced at the end of last year." Analysts doubted the country had achieved the target for the year, which Communist sources had placed at 300 million metric tons, since the report did not say that the target had been exceeded.

The previously announced 295 million metric tons was a record nevertheless, and was 10 million tons above China's figure of 285 million tons for 1977. In Chinese terminology, "grain" includes grain and grain substitutes, such as soybeans and potatoes.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Int'l Paper Buys Timberland Firm

International Paper Co., using the tax laws as a bargaining tool, intends to buy Bodcaw Co., of Dallas, for $610 million in preferred stock in a tax-free deal for Bodcaw shareholders. Little-known Bodcaw, a private company with vast timberlands in Louisiana, had rejected without announcement an earlier $610 million offer, in cash and notes, from Weyerhaeuser Co. "International Paper's offer is higher becuse it's a tax-free proposal, equivalent to about $700 million cash," says a Weyerhaeuser spokesman. Bodcaw, which has about 300 shareholders, refuses to disclose any financial figures but is believed to have interests in about 175 to 200 oil wells. The Bodcaw merger follows International Paper's announcement late last March that it had a "binding agreement" to sell its General Crude Oil Co. for $800 million to Mobil Oil but a spokesman says the Bodcaw purchase was "not dependent on the sale of General Crude." International Paper already has the largest timberlands in the world, extending across some 7.2 million acres.

AEG Group Loss Seen Widening

AEG-Telefunken reports its domestic group last year lost 346.6 million Deutsche marks. In 1977, the electrical group reported domestic group profit of 7.7 million DM. Sales last year at 12.02 billion DM were down from the 12.31 billion DM a year earlier. Chairman Walter Cipa expects an even wider loss this year but says he expects the company to be in the black by 1981. He adds that the company will again omit paying a dividend — none has been paid since 1973 — and says the company probably would pay a dividend for 1980. He anticipates larger losses because the company is speeding up drastic restructuring measures — streamlining production and reassessing its industrial strategy. Mr. Cipa says first-quarter 1979 showed "mixed results." Domestic new orders were up 8 percent from a year earlier, but foreign orders were off 6 percent. First-quarter turnover fell 8 percent, with domestic sales up 5 percent and exports down 21 percent. "We expect that turnover of the group in 1979 will only slightly exceed the year-before level," he says.

Lonrho Raises Bid Price for Suits

Lonrho Ltd., the trading and mining conglomerate, is increasing the cash price of its offer for Scottish and Universal Investments Ltd. (Suits) by 20 pence to 135 pence cash plus one Lonrho share for each Suits share. This is the second increase in the cash price, which started out at 100 pence, and Lonrho says it is the last offer — which will be extended for 14 days after notice of the revised terms have been sent to shareholders. Lonrho says it has now received acceptances for over 6.48 million shares, which, with the 9.09 million it held prior to its offer, gives it 15.57 million shares — just over 50 percent of the outstanding shares. Suits has interests in publishing, printing, emngeering and textile companies as well as a whiskey distiller.

Standard & Chartered Rights Issue

Standard & Chartered Bank plans to raise £76.26 million through an underwritten rights issue of 17.3 million shares. These will be offered to current shareholders on the basis of one new share for every four held at £4.55 per share. The new shares will not be entitled to the 1978 dividend. Midland Bank has agreed to subscribe for its full entitlement of 2.75 million shares. Standard & Chartered says the increase in its capital bases was needed to support its continuing expansion, including that stemming from its recent U.S. acquisition, Union Bancorp.

Air France Sets Order For 14 More Airbuses

PARIS, May 9 (AP-DJ) — State-run Air France placed a firm order for 11 Airbuses, converted three previous options into firm orders and took options on another 22 planes worth in all about 4.7 billion francs (about $1.1 billion), the company announced today.

The medium range aircraft will be powered by CFM-650 engines jointly developed by General Electric of the United States and Snecma of France.

8% Rise Seen In Spending by Japanese Firms

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, May 9 — Capital spending by Japanese corporations in the fiscal year ending next March is expected to rise 8 percent from the estimated 14.12 trillion yen (about $66.3 billion) spent in the year ended last March, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

Its quarterly survey conducted in February found that manufacturing companies are planning to spend about 5.18 trillion yen, up 9 percent from last year's level and non-manufacturing firms about 8.94 trillion yen, up 7.4 percent.

The EPA also reported that Japan's private-sector machinery orders, excluding ships, rose 48.8 percent in March from February to 496 billion yen (about $2.3 billion) and were up 63.1 percent from a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted increase was attributed to a sharp rise in orders from non-manufacturing industries and particularly electric power companies. The EPA also noted that March, the last month of Japan's fiscal year, is traditionally one of the most active months of the year.

Prices Post Small Gains On Wall St.

Energy Hurts, Helps Some Selected Shares

NEW YORK, May 9 (Reuters) — Gaming shares again came under selling pressure but New York Stock Exchange prices generally showed small gains in moderate trading despite some late profit-taking.

Analysts ascribed the steady tone of the market mainly to a continuation of the technical rebound from recent weakness which stirred a late rally yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 3.73 to 838.62 while advancing issues outnumbered declines 894 to 571. Turnover slowed to 27.67 million shares from 32.72 million yesterday.

But analysts said the fundamental problems that are worrying investors have not gone away. They include rising interest rates, inflation, tight gasoline supplies and confusion about the direction of the economy.

Analysts note growing concern that the expected second half economic downturn will be more severe than just a few quarters of slow growth and still may not bring about much of a reduction in the inflation rate.

Concern about gasoline supplies appeared to affect a number of issues as California began the first rationing plan related to current supply problems.

Greyhound Gains

The gaming stocks, believed vulnerable to fuel shortages, continued to retreat. Volume leader Ramada Inns eased on turnover of 1.2 million shares and Bally Manufacturing dropped sharply. Caesars World fell after it said the opening of its Atlantic City casino will be delayed.

Greyhound Corp., a major bus operator, rose in active trading. General motors, which recently introduced a new line of fuel-efficient compact cars and raised its quarterly dividend, also was firm.

Union Pacific gained. It said a federal court again rejected claims by property owners to oil and gas rights held by Union Pacific.

Crown Zellerbach spurted 2⅜ to 37 before trading was halted. It said someone may be considering an unsolicited merger proposal. Phillips Petroleum eased after the company declined to comment on rumors it would make a bid.

SmithKline was lower. The com-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

Int'l Telephone & Telegraph

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	3,792.	3,324.
Profits	209.08	159.36
Per share	1.47	1.12

W. Germany

Siemens

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	12,700.	N.A.
Profits	280.00	277.00

A Correction

Yesterday's earnings report for International Thomson Organization was expressed in sterling, and not in Canadian dollars as stated.

U.S. Inflation Said Leading to Recession

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 9 — Rapidly rising prices are leading the United States down the road to recession, Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, warned yesterday.

In his gloomiest assessment of the economy so far, he conceded that the administration's voluntary wage/price guidelines program during its first six months has failed to contain inflation, which "worsened very drastically" during the period. He told a meeting of the Society of American Business and Economic Writers that most elements of the program "have gone awry."

"We seem to have run out of ideas, and maybe we will have to consider radical or drastic ways (of controlling inflation)," he said.

Pressed to elaborate, he posed a rhetorical question: "Can we depend on the present system of collective bargaining to resolve our disputes?"

He answered by saying "there must be other ways than threatening to shut down our basic industry."

Mr. Bosworth warned that the recent explosion of food and energy prices "looks remarkably like 1973-74," when soaring inflation led to severe restraints and the economy tumbled into a deep recession.

He warned that the current rise in raw materials prices could set off a round of inflationary wage increases, which "could become a double-digit rate of inflation for industrial prices as well, and lead to another recession."

He indicated that Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal's inflation projection 8½ percent for 1979 made yesterday might be on the low side. Mr. Bosworth claimed the nation's current underlying inflation rate was 8 to 8½ percent and "headed toward 9 percent."

Commenting on Mr. Blumenthal's prediction, Mr. Bosworth said, however, that "by putting out another number we just run the risk that the administration will err again."

He also indicated rising prices are putting increasing pressure on workers and that over the next year or two the "real (inflation-adjusted) income of the average factory worker is likely to decline." He said there has been "fair compliance" with the administration's 7-percent wage standard, and "the result has been an enormous decline in real income."

Despite the setbacks so far, he did not consider the administration program a failure because "there doesn't seem to be an alternative to it."

The root of the problem is that the country is not getting enough productivity from its labor force to offset food and energy price increases, he said. He also said many corporations were fattening their profits by excessive price increases.

He said general mandatory controls would not help now because food, energy and housing prices would all be outside such controls. Credit controls would be no more effective than a general tightening of monetary policy. And to cut the inflation rate in half by tightening monetary policy would be "incredibly expensive," resulting in an unemployment rate of at least 10 percent, he said.

IMF Discounts Possibility Of U.S. Slump in 1979

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP) — The International Monetary Fund "doesn't have the view that a recession is coming in the United States" this year, William Dale, Deputy Managing Director of the IMF, said yesterday.

But he predicted that the United States would have "a period of lowish growth" that would contribute to a sluggish global economy.

Mr. Dale, after a speech to the Society of American Business and Economic Writers' annual meeting, said the IMF staff had concluded that the U.S. economic indicators were "surprisingly strong." The IMF had felt "all along" that there was more strength in the U.S. economy in recent months than many private forecasters, warning of an imminent recession, had suggested, he said.

The conclusion that an actual recession is likely to be avoided generally parallels that of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and his staff, who have been urging the Federal Reserve to tighten monetary policy to stave off an incipient industrial boom.

Concerning the world economy, Mr. Dale said the outlook is that inflation will be more of a problem, while expansionary forces will be weaker "than has been the case for several years." He doubted that there could be a better growth period unless most of the nations "are able to get inflation under control."

He was relatively optimistic about the balance-of-payments problems posed by the increased cost of energy, pointing out that many countries had made a satisfactory adjustment to the last round of increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "I wouldn't take it for granted," he said, "that it will be impossible to adjust to the higher cost of energy."

On other matters, Mr. Dale said the IMF "is worried" by the spread of "protectionist sentiment and actions around the world."

He welcomed the European monetary system's goal of achieving greater stability of exchange rates in Europe. Any current practical difficulties in the operation of the EMS, Mr. Dale said, are sure to be worked out.

WHERE THE WORLD MEETS



DOLDER GRAND HOTEL ZURICH

Your prestigious address

Kurhausstrasse 65, CH-8032 Zurich, Telephone: 01 32 62 31, Telex: 53449, Raoul T. DE GENDRE.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$25,000,000

Coastal States Trading U.K. Ltd.

a wholly-owned subsidiary of

Coastal States Gas Corporation

Petroleum Products Financing

arranged by

Bankers Trust Company

Funds provided by

Bankers Trust Company
Detroit Bank and Trust Company
National Westminster Bank Group
Security Pacific National Bank

April, 1979

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

INTEREDEC CANADA INC.

US$25,000,000

Medium Term Loan

Guaranteed by:

Saudi Research and Development Corporation Limited
and
Interedec (Canada) N.V.

Managed by:

The Royal Bank of Canada

Provided by:

Canadian American Bank S.A. — Bank of Montreal
The Bank of Nova Scotia — Orion Bank Limited
The Royal Bank of Canada

Agent:

The Royal Bank of Canada

April, 1979

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
24⅝ 20	GK pf 1.94	8.3 30	23¼ 23 23¼+⅛
4 1⅜	GMR Pr	13 44	3 2⅞ 2⅞
38½ 23⅝	GamSk 1.50	5.5 5 17	27⅝ 27⅜ 27⅜—¼
50⅝ 39½	Gannett 1.76	4.2 13 84	42 41½ 41⅞
17½ 6¾	GapStr .30	2.9 5 19	10½ 10¼ 10¼—¼
29⅝ 17⅞	Garfink 1.24	6.6 6 3	19 18⅞ 18⅞—⅛
15⅝ 12⅞	GasSvc 1.28	9.5 5 x12	13½ 13⅜ 13½+⅛
9⅝ 6	Gatewy .60	7.7 4 1	7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
47¼ 23⅝	GearhtO .28	.7 18 167	39½ 38⅝ 38⅞—¼
34⅞ 23	Geico 1	3.7 9 20	26⅝ 26½ 26⅝+⅛
24⅞ 20¼	GemCa	3	22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+⅛
16¼ 13½	Gemin 1.80	11. 3	15¾ 15¾ 15¾+¼
11⅞ 9⅜	GAInv 1.22e	12. 24	10½ 10⅜ 10⅜
49½ 29¼	GnAmO .60b	1.3 22 72	45 44¼ 44⅞
18 13	GnBcsh .80	5.3 4 9	15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
9½ 6¼	GnCare s	9 27	7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+⅛
20⅜ 18	GCinma s	8 58	18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜+⅛
37½ 28⅝	GnDyn s 1.20	4.1 277	29⅝ 29 29⅝+⅛
57⅝ 45½	GenEl 2.60	5.3 9 1225	49¼ 48⅝ 49¼+⅝
34½ 28	GnFds 1.80	5.8 7 367	31⅛ 30⅞ 31 —⅛
29¼ 21⅝	GnGth 1.54e	5.3 19 1	29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛—⅛
17⅛ 9	GnHost .60	3.7 10 3	16½ 16⅛ 16⅛—⅛
41⅞ 22½	GnInst .60	1.6 9 231	37⅞ 35½ 37⅜+2
40⅞ 31	GnInstr pf 3	7.9 6	37⅞ 37½ 37⅞+⅛
21½ 10⅛	GenMed .44	4.1 8 43	10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+⅛
34⅞ 24	GnMills 1.16	4.8 9 265	24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛
66½ 53⅜	GMot 6.15e	10. 4 2558	60 58½ 59⅞+1⅛
69½ 59	GMot pf 5	8.2 2	61⅛ 61 61⅛+½
16⅛ 9⅝	GnPort .60	4.4 5 88	13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞—¼
19⅛ 9⅝	GPU 1.59e	17. 4 1660	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
10⅞ 5	GnRefr	11 130	10⅛ 10 10 +⅛
23⅞ 24⅝	GnSignl 1	3.5 9 712	29¼ 28 28⅝+½
9¼ 6¼	GnSteel .40b	4.8 6 14	8½ 8⅜ 8⅜
32⅝ 27½	GTE 2.48	8.8 7 798	28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛+⅝
32⅞ 27½	GTE pf 2.50	9.8 1	27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝
28⅝ 24½	GTE pf 2.48	9.9 90	25⅛ 24⅞ 24⅞—¼
31⅞ 22⅛	GTire 1.50	5.9 5 454	25⅝ 25¼ 25¼—½
7½ 3⅝	Genesco	167	5⅝ 5 5⅛—⅛
40 23⅝	Genstr 2	6 110	37½ 37 37½+¼
26½ 22⅝	GenuPt s.88	3.7 12 171	24¼ 23½ 23½—⅝
32½ 24	GaPac 1.10	3.9 9 665	28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛+½
36¼ 34⅝	GaPac pf.45e	1.3 78	35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅛+⅛
24⅝ 23	GaPw pf2.56	11. 1	23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝—⅛
27⅝ 23½	GaPw pf2.52	11. 3	23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
29⅛ 25¼	GaPw pf2.75	11. 20	25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅞+¼
81 70	GaPw pf7.72	11. z190	71 d69 69 —1
37¼ 21¼	Geosrc .80	2.5 9 40	32⅛ 31⅝ 32 +½
34⅝ 25½	GerbPd 1.62	6.3 8 33	25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅞+⅛
47¼ 33	Getty 1.20	2.7 10 824	44 43½ 44 +⅝
10⅝ 6⅜	GiantPC .68	6.6 12 16	9⅛ 9 9⅛+⅛
16½ 10¼	GibrFn .60	4.8 6 x35	12½ 12¼ 12½+⅜
17⅝ 12⅝	GidLew 1	6.1 4 72	16½ 15⅞ 16½+½
16⅝ 12	GiffHil s.80	6.2 4 36	13½ 13 13 —¼
33 23½	Gillette 1.60	6.7 7 209	24 23⅞ 23⅞—¼
12¼ 6¼	Ginosinc .20	2.7 5 x56	7½ 7⅜ 7⅜
25⅝ 14	GleasW .80	3.7 7 7	22 21⅝ 21⅝
21 10⅝	GlobMar	8 108	18¼ 17⅞ 17⅞+⅛
14 10⅛	GldWFn .50	4.1 5 x13	12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
23¼ 16⅛	Gdrich 1.44	7.3 4 85	19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+½
18⅞ 15⅝	Goodyr 1.30	7.9 5 x591	16½ 16¼ 16½+¼
22½ 16⅛	GordJw .60	2.8 5 12	21¼ 21 21¼
34¼ 22⅝	Gould 1.60	6.7 7 312	24¼ 23⅝ 23⅞—⅛
33 23⅝	Gould pf1.35	5.8 3	23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
32⅝ 25⅝	Grace 1.90	6.9 6 81	27⅝ 27½ 27⅝—¼
36 29⅛	Grainer .92	2.7 11 90	34 33⅝ 33⅞+¼
17¼ 10⅞	Granitvl 1	9.1 42	11⅛ 11 11
19⅛ 12½	GrayDr .80	5.3 6 3	15⅛ 14⅞ 15⅛+⅛
8⅝ 5	GtAtPc	104	7½ 7¼ 7½+⅛
42½ 24⅛	GtLkD 1a	2.8 5 12	36¼ 35½ 36¼+1
27⅛ 21⅛	GNIrn 2.25e	8.4 9 1	26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝—¼
38¼ 26⅛	GtNoNk 1.40	4.1 7 244	34⅛ 33½ 34⅛+⅝
20 16⅝	GtWFin s.84	4.4 5 242	19⅛ 18⅝ 19
14⅞ 11	Greyh 1.04	7.6 10 4606	13⅝ 13 13⅝+1
1⅛ 5-16	Greyhnd wt	2116	¾ 9-16 ¾+3-16
11⅞ 7⅝	GrowG .44b	4.4 6 26	9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞
6⅝ 2⅝	GthRty	4	4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
24⅞ 14⅝	Grumm 1.20	6.6 10 93	18⅝ 17⅞ 18⅛—⅜
20½ 14	Guardin .48	2.8 6 120	17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+⅜
16¼ 11¼	GlfWsin .75	5.2 3 216	14½ 14⅜ 14⅜
78 55⅞	GlfW pf3.87	5.6 47	69 68⅝ 68⅞+½
36⅛ 28⅝	GlfW pf2.50	7.6 1	33 33 33
27⅞ 22¼	GulfOil 2.05	7.8 6 1139	26⅛ 25⅞ 26⅛+¼
14 8½	GulfRes .32	2.7 7 102	12¼ 12 12
19⅛ 14⅛	GulfR pf1.30	7.4 7	17⅝ 17½ 17½
19⅛ 15¼	GulfR pf1.60	9.0 29	18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞—⅛
14⅛ 11⅝	GlfStUt 1.36	11. 8 172	12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝
15⅞ 12⅛	GulfUtd .92	6.3 6 16	14⅝ 14½ 14½—⅛
45½ 40	GlfU pf 3.78	9.5 1	39⅞ d39⅞ 39⅞—1⅛
12⅛ 6	Gulton .40	3.7 8 33	10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞+¼
	— H—H—H —		
4⅝ 2⅝	HMW	8 52	3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
41 32⅜	HackW 3.60	9.2 7 x4	39⅜ 39 39 —¼
7⅝ 4⅝	Haloca	4 5	6 5⅞ 6
31 22	HallFB 1.24	5.0 10 14	25⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—½
78⅝ 58⅝	Hallibt 1.80	2.7 10 1092	68⅛ 67⅝ 67½+⅛
26⅞ 17½	HamrP 1.40	6.3 6 26	22⅝ 21⅞ 22⅛+⅜
17 14	HanJS 1.51e	11. 24	14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+⅛
21½ 17⅜	HanJI 1.84a	10. 25	18⅝ 17⅞ 17⅞—⅛
24¼ 11⅝	Hndlmn 1	8.2 5 107	12⅛ 11½ 12⅛+⅝
23⅛ 14⅜	HandyH .60	3.0 10 x30	20¼ 19⅞ 19⅞—¼
41¼ 28⅞	Hanna 1.80	4.8 9 191	37¼ 37¼ 37¼
41¼ 26	HarBrJ 1.44	3.9 22 76	37¼ 36 37¼+1½
18⅞ 8¼	Hardees .24	1.8 6 90	13⅝ 13 13 —⅛
23⅞ 12½	Harnishf 1	8.0 11 64	12⅝ d12⅛ 12½
40½ 15⅝	Harrah .50	2.4 10 113	21⅝ 20⅞ 20⅞—½
34⅝ 26⅛	HarrBk 1.66	6.2 6 45	27 26⅞ 27⅛+⅛
37 25¼	Harris .60	2.2 12 221	27⅛ 27¼ 27⅝+¼
36⅞ 28	Harsco 1.80	5.7 6 8	31½ 31⅛ 31½
16 10	HartSM .88	7.5 5 39	11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
27⅝ 16⅝	HartsHk .56	2.9 11 3	19½ 19⅛ 19½+⅛
14¼ 7	HartfZd .40	4.1 5 3	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
16¼ 14⅝	HatIse 1.50	9.9 10 5	15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛—⅛
26⅛ 23⅛	HwlIEl 2.24	9.4 7 11	24⅛ 23⅞ 23⅞+⅛
26¼ 15⅛	HayesA 1.28	7.7 11 32	17 16⅝ 16⅝—⅜
17¼ 10¼	Hazeltn .60	3.9 7 13	15⅝ 15¼ 15¼
27⅜ 15	HeathTec	5 8	22 21⅝ 22 +1
14½ 8½	Hecks .30	2.9 6 28	10½ 10½ 10½+⅛
12⅝ 4⅝	HeclaM	26 356	12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞—⅛
28½ 20	HeilmB s	8 x51	26⅛ 25⅛ 25⅞—½
44¼ 35⅝	HelnzH 2	5.2 8 182	39 38⅛ 38⅛—⅝
11½ 6⅛	HeleneC	8 8	7 6⅝ 6⅞
21¼ 16	Hellrint 1.20	7.1 6 45	17⅛ 16⅞ 17 +¼
54 35¼	HelmrP .48	.9 11 x98	51 50⅝ 51
2⅝ 1⅝	HemCap	2	1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞—⅛
21⅞ 13⅞	Hercules 1.10	5.8 7 396	19 18⅞ 18⅞
23½ 17⅝	Hershy 1.30	6.9 6 71	18⅞ 18½ 18⅞+⅜
13⅛ 7	Hesston	8	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
18⅝ 14⅝	Hestn pf1.60	10. 10	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+⅛
31⅞ 25⅛	Heublin 1.52	5.3 9 212	28⅝ 28½ 28⅝+¼
97 73⅝	HewltPk .60	.7 16 297	91⅛ 89⅝ 90⅛—⅞
11⅛ 5½	HghVlt .10	1.4 10 62	7⅜ 7¼ 7¼
37⅞ 25¼	Hillenbd 1.08	3.2 8 4	33½ 33⅜ 33½+½
35⅝ 22	Hilton 1	3.6 10 763	29 27⅞ 28⅛—⅝
23¼ 15⅛	Hobart 1.20	6.7 7 61	18⅛ 18 18 —⅛
32⅝ 15¼	Holiday .66	3.7 8 1111	18⅛ 17½ 18 +⅝
48 24½	HildyA .85t	3.2 3	26⅞ 26⅝ 26⅝+⅜
29⅞ 15	HollyS	13	16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛—½
11⅛ 9⅝	HmeG pf1.10	11. 27	10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+⅛
40 29	Homstk 1.10a	3.4 10 133	32⅝ 31⅞ 32⅛+⅜
30½ 22	Honda .37e	1.4 14 12	26⅝ 26½ 26½+½
75⅞ 50⅞	Honwll 2.20	3.3 7 391	66⅝ 65⅝ 66 —⅝
25½ 18⅛	HoovU 1.24	5.7 6 4	21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞+¼
5⅝ 2⅛	Horizon	91	3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝
34½ 24⅞	HospCp .50	1.7 11 45	28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+¼
27 13⅝	HostInt .60	4.2 5 46	14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛—½
32¼ 21⅝	HougM 1.40	4.6 7 7	30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝
11⅝ 5⅝	HousFb .36	6.4 13 x109	5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
21⅜ 16⅝	HoushF 1.45	8.0 5 464	18⅛ 18 18⅛
47 38⅝	HouF pf2.37	6.0 7	39⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝
35½ 28⅝	HouF pf2.50	8.5 10	29⅝ 29 29⅝+⅝
33⅝ 26⅝	HousIn 2.36	7.9 7 257	29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+⅛
29⅝ 19⅝	HousNG 1	3.7 9 610	27⅝ 26⅝ 27¼+⅜
17 9	HowdJn .44	3.7 7 589	12⅛ 11½ 11⅞
18⅝ 15⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	9.0 10 27	17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛
21 17	HudsMn .30e	1.7 18 x11	17⅞ 17½ 17⅞+½
51⅞ 31⅛	HughsTl .92	1.9 97250 341	48⅝ 48⅛ 48⅝+½
33½ 14⅛	Human .75	2.7 13 181	27½ 26¼ 27½+⅝
24⅝ 21⅝	Huma pf2.50	11. 15	22⅛ 22 22 +⅛
17⅝ 10¼	HuntCh .40	2.9 10 19	13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+½
16½ 8⅛	HuntlR	14	10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+⅛
24 13½	HuttEF .80	5.2 3 61	15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝—⅛
14⅜ 9⅞	Huyck .72	6.3 8 42	11⅜ 11½ 11½
	— I—I—I —		
32½ 22½	IC Ind 1.84	7.4 5 75	25 24⅝ 25 +⅜
51 39⅝	IC In pf3.50	8.8 29	40¼ 40 40 —⅛
8 4	ICN	302	5½ 4⅞ 5⅛+⅛
47⅝ 36	INACp 3	7.0 5 138	43½ 43 43⅛—⅛
18⅛ 15⅝	INAIn 1.62	9.7 19	17 16⅝ 16⅝—⅛
14⅛ 9⅝	IU Int .95	7.1 36 x565	13⅛ 13 13⅛+⅛
17⅛ 13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	8.4 x7	16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+⅛
27⅛ 24	IdahoP 2.28	9.4 9 37	24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛+⅛
28 18⅝	IdealB 1.60	7.0 5 145	23⅛ 22⅝ 23 +⅜
117 85½	Ideal pf4.75	4.8 2	99 99 99 —3
8⅝ 4	IdealT .16r	3.0 23	5½ 5⅜ 5⅜+⅛
25½ 20	IllPowr 2.28	11. 7 247	20⅝ 20 20¼
26 21	IllPow pf2.21	9.8 z70	22½ 22½ 22½+⅛
28½ 20⅛	ITW 1	3.9 8 4	25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
24⅝ 15	ImplCp 1	4.8 4 94	21 20⅝ 21 +½
22½ 14⅛	INCO .40	1.9 56 428	20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+⅛
7⅛ 5⅛	IncCap	2	6½ 6½ 6½—⅛
10½ 9	IncCC 1.02e	11. 5	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
86⅝ 72	IndiM pf7.76	10. z10	75 75 75 +1⅛
22½ 19½	IndiM pf2.15	11. 16	20¼ 20⅛ 20⅛—⅛
24⅞ 20⅛	IndiM pf2.25	10. 12	21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝
27⅝ 24	IndiGas 2.48	9.1 4 1	26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝—¼
24⅛ 21⅛	IndiPL 2.12	9.7 8 408	21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
19⅝ 15⅝	IndiNat 1.44	8.4 5 10	17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛—⅛
22½ 11⅛	Inexco .14	.8 19 335	17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+⅜
64⅛ 44⅛	IngerR 3.16	6.3 7 329	50 48⅝ 50 +1¼
44 30⅝	IngR pf2.35	7.3 3	32⅛ 32 32
15⅞ 11⅞	IngrTec .50	3.4 8 8	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝—¼
41⅞ 33½	InlndStl 2.80a	7.7 5 252	36⅝ 36½ 36½
17¼ 11½	Insilco .94b	7.2 6 27	13 12⅝ 13 +⅛
19½ 13½	Insilc pf1.25	8.2 9	15½ 15¼ 15¼—⅛
2⅝ 1⅞	InstInvTr	23	2 2 2
21 13⅝	Integon .44a	2.5 7 94	17½ 17¼ 17⅝+¼
22¼ 18⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	9.8 32	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
44⅞ 34	Interco 2.20	5.8 6 12	37⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝
29⅝ 21⅝	Intrlk 2.20	8.8 14 28	25⅛ 24⅞ 25⅛+¼
18⅝ 10	IntAlum .50	4.3 7 52	11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+⅛
322 255	IBM 13.76	4.4 14 845	312¼ 309⅝ 310 —2
80 77⅞	IBM wi	532	78⅞ 78 78⅛—⅛
27⅝ 20⅝	IntFlav .68	3.1 14 1216	22⅝ 21⅞ 21⅞—¼
44⅞ 30¼	IntHarv 2.30	6.3 5 303	36⅝ 36¼ 36⅝
47½ 34	IntMin 3	6.8 7 171	44½ 43⅝ 44¼+⅝
25½ 17	IntMult 1.10	5.4 7 25	20⅝ 20¼ 20¼—⅛
49⅛ 35⅝	IntPapr 2.20	5.0 6 451	44⅝ 43 44⅛+⅞
16 8¼	IntRectf .25	1.9 7 34	13⅝ 12⅞ 13⅛+¼
34⅝ 26⅝	IntTT 2.20	7.8 6 1146	28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛—¼
61¼ 47½	IntTT pfH 4	7.7 2	52 52 52 —½
56⅝ 44⅝	IntTT pfJ 4	8.5 1	47 47 47 —¼
55⅝ 44	IntTT pfK 4	8.7 70	46 45½ 45⅝—½
61½ 49⅝	IntTT pfO 5	9.3 2	53½ 53½ 53½
41⅞ 32⅝	IntTT pf2.25	6.3 1	35½ 35½ 35½+⅛
58⅝ 47½	IntTT pf4.50	8.9 2	50⅝ 50¼ 50⅝—⅛
23⅝ 15	Intrpce 1.30	6.8 6 6	19⅝ 19⅛ 19¼+⅛
92½ 60⅝	Intrpce pf 5	6.6 1	75⅝ 75⅝ 75⅝—⅛
39¼ 30½	IntrpGp 1.60	4.5 8 17	36½ 35½ 35½—⅝
16 14	IntstPw 1.50	10. 8 18	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+¼
38¼ 17½	Intrway .80	2.3 6 1154	35¼ 34 34½—1½
22⅝ 19⅛	IowaBf s.52	2.6 5 166	20⅛ 19⅞ 20 +⅛
17⅝ 13⅝	IowaEl 1.50	11. 7 27	14 13⅞ 14 +¼
22 18⅝	IowlIG 2	11. 7 14	18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝—⅛
27 21¾	IowIll pf2.31	11. z100	22 22 22 +¼
28 22⅝	IowaPL 2.40	11. 7 20	22⅛ 22⅛ 22¼+⅛
23⅝ 19¼	IowaPS 2.04	10. 6 20	20⅛ 20⅛ 20¼+⅛
8⅛ 4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.2 30	5½ 5⅛ 5⅝
32½ 14	ItekCp	13 69	23½ 22⅝ 23¼+⅝
37½ 16⅝	ItelCp .80	4.6 4 592	17⅝ 16⅝ 17¼—¼
15⅛ 13	Itel pf 1.44	11. 8	13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝+⅛
	— J—J—J —		
28¼ 19⅛	JmesF 1.20	6.0 9 14	19⅝ 19¾ 19⅞+⅛
14½ 6⅝	Jamswy .08b	.9 4 23	9⅝ 9 9⅝+½
19⅝ 14⅝	Jantzen 1	5.5 6 211	18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
13½ 9¼	JapnF 1.56e	16. 128	10 9⅝ 10 +⅛
35⅝ 28¼	JeffPilt 1.20	3.9 8 105	31⅛ 31 31⅛+⅛
44 34½	JerC pf 4	13. z70	33 d32 32 —2½
101 81	JerC pf 9.36	12. z80	81 81 81
88¼ 65⅝	JerC pf 8.12	12. z100	67 67 67 +1¼
122 104	JerC pf13.50	13. z160	103½ d102½ 103½—½
110⅞ 97	JerC pf 11	11. z250	97 d96⅛ 96⅛—¼
25⅛ 18⅛	JerC pf 2.18	12. 4	18 d18 18 —⅛
26 18⅝	JewelC 1.68	6.9 7 52	24½ 24⅛ 24½+⅜
6 2⅝	Jewelcor	5 37	3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
34⅝ 22½	JhnMan 1.92	8.0 5 696	24¼ 23⅝ 24⅛+½
62⅝ 60	JhnMn pf5.40	8.6 290	62⅝ 62⅛ 62⅝+½
89 67⅝	JohnJn 2	2.9 13 457	69⅝ 68⅝ 69⅝+½
12 5½	JohnEF	17 381	8⅝ 8⅛ 8½+½
34 21¾	JohnCn 1.10	4.0 7 271	27⅝ 26⅛ 27⅝+1⅝
39⅝ 28⅝	JohnC pf 2	6.0 19	33½ 33 33½+½
16¼ 11⅛	JonLan .60	4.4 7 12	13½ 13⅝ 13½
37½ 27⅝	Jorgen 1.30	3.9 6 30	33⅝ 32⅝ 33 —½
23⅝ 16⅝	Jostens 1	5.1 9 x6	19⅝ 19½ 19½—⅛
38½ 27½	JoyMfg 1.64	5.3 8 211	30⅝ 30¼ 30⅝—⅛
	— K—K—K —		
87 49	KLM 1.35r	2.4 4 2	56⅝ 56¼ 56¼+⅛
29⅝ 22¼	K mart .84	3.3 9 748	25½ 24⅞ 25¼+⅜
21½ 16⅛	KaisrAl 1	5.0 5 494	20⅝ 20 20⅛+¼
82 64⅝	Kai 59pf4.75	6.1 2	77¼ 77¼ 77¼—1½
29⅛ 16⅝	KaisCe 1.40	5.8 4 63	24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛—⅛
23⅝ 16⅛	KaiC pf 1.37	6.7 27	20½ 20⅛ 20⅛—⅛
31⅞ 17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	5.1 12 47	29⅝ 28⅝ 29⅝+¼
9⅝ 6½	KaneMil .28	4.1 7 18	6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+⅛
19½ 12¼	Kaneb .70	4.8 8 88	14⅝ 14½ 14½—⅛
29⅛ 24	KCtyPL 2.66	10. 6 206	25½ 25⅛ 25½+¼
51½ 47	KCPL pf4.50	10. z110	44½ d44½ 44½—1⅛
25⅛ 21½	KCPL pf2.20	10. 6	22 21⅝ 21⅝
28⅛ 17½	KCSoln .90	3.7 6 38	24½ 24 24½+⅛
12½ 10	KCSou pf 1	10. z440	10⅛ 10 10 —⅛
21 17⅝	KanGE 1.90	11. 8 51	17⅝ d17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
23 18⅝	KanNb 1.48b	7.8 7 11	19 18⅝ 18⅝+⅛
22½ 19	KanPLt 1.96	10. 7 72	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝—⅛
28⅝ 24	KaPL pf2.32	9.7 2	24 24 24 —¼
11 5⅞	Katyind	3 55	6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
28⅛ 16⅝	Katy pf 1.46	7.5 4	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝—⅛
10⅛ 5⅝	KaufBr .24	3.1 6 94	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
19¼ 11	Keene .40	2.6 5 40	15⅝ 15¼ 15¼—⅛
14⅛ 6⅛	Keller .30b	3.3 6 10	9 8⅝ 9 +¼
24⅝ 17	Kellogg 1.28	6.5 9 493	18⅝ 18¼ 18⅞
22½ 12¼	Kellwd 1.12	8.7 6 13	13 12⅞ 12⅞—⅛
40⅝ 29⅝	Kenmtl 1.32	3.3 8 1	40 40 40
29 19	Kennct .60e	2.7 35 273	22 21⅝ 22 +⅜
22 17⅝	KyUtil 2.04	10. 7 37	20½ 20 20 —⅛
17⅛ 11⅛	KerrGls .44	3.4 6 19	13 12⅞ 13 +⅛
56⅞ 41⅝	KerrM 1.55	3.2 9 343	48⅝ 47½ 47⅝+¼
16½ 9½	KeysCon	10 9	11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
25⅛ 16⅛	Keysint .48	2.2 12 12	22½ 22⅛ 22⅛—⅛
38⅝ 27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	5.5 5 25	29½ 29¼ 29¼+⅛
52 41½	Kidde prB 4	9.1 5	44¼ 44 44 —⅛
58⅛ 39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	6.2 7 74	46⅝ 46⅛ 46⅝+⅝
18 11½	KingDSt .90	7.3 6 22	12⅝ 12¼ 12¼—⅛
30⅛ 16⅛	Kirsch 1.25	6.9 5 35	18½ 18 18⅛—⅛
29⅝ 21⅝	KnigtRd .60	2.7 9 776	22⅝ 22 22⅛—⅛
25⅛ 14½	Koehrin 1	4.8 5 x37	21 20¼ 21 +⅞
31⅛ 19⅛	Kollmr .64	2.2 9 65	28⅞ 28¼ 28⅝+⅜
24⅝ 17⅝	Koppers 1.20	5.6 7 x89	21¼ 21 21¼+½
52 43½	Kopprpf 4	9.1 Y20	44 44 44 —1
12⅝ 7½	Koracp .34	3.2 5 20	10⅝ 10½ 10½
49⅞ 43	Kraft 3	6.9 7 182	43⅝ 43 43⅝+½
12⅛ 7⅝	Kroehlr	591	9⅝ 8 8⅛—1⅛
42⅛ 31⅛	Kroger 2.32	6.0 6 64	38⅝ 38 38½
20½ 19½	Kroger wi	2	19⅝ d19⅝ 19⅝+⅛
32⅝ 23⅝	Kubota .63e	2.4 16 13	26½ 26 26 —½
19⅝ 13½	Kuhlm .80a	5.7 5 8	14 13⅞ 14
14 9	Kysor .80	6.2 4 46	12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝+⅛
	— L—L—L —		
13⅛ 5⅝	LFE .10r	1.3 6 48	7½ 7¼ 7½+¼
18 14⅝	LITCO 1	5.6 8 3	17⅝ 17½ 17⅝+⅛
13½ 5⅝	LTV	2 395	8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
57 42	LTV pf 5	9.4 14	53⅛ 53 53⅛+1⅛
9⅝ 6½	LTV pf l	6	8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+⅛
28½ 21⅝	LTV pf 2.60	9.5 127	27⅝ 27⅛ 27½+⅜
12⅛ 8	LQuint 1.06t	11. 14 80	10 9⅝ 9⅝—¼
22⅝ 17⅝	LacGas 1.86	9.0 6 11	20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛
25⅛ 13⅝	LamSe 1	4.3 6 83	23⅝ 21½ 23⅛+1⅝
23½ 12⅝	LaneBry 1	5.8 8 70	17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅛—⅛
35⅝ 22½	Lanier .50	1.5 13 x14	33⅝ 33 33 —⅛
15 8⅝	LawtCh .60	4.9 14 x116	12⅛ 11⅝ 12⅛+¼
24 14½	LearSg 1.04	5.5 4 42	19 18⅝ 18⅞
59 36	LearS pf2.25	4.9 4	46⅝ 46⅝ 46⅝+⅛
25 19½	LeeEnt .72	3.5 11 6	21⅛ 20⅞ 20⅞—⅛
25 18	Leesona 1.16	5.3 6 28	21⅝ 21½ 21⅝
3⅛ 1⅝	LehValy	6 70	1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞
11⅛ 9⅛	Lehmn 1.31e	13. 157	10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
15⅝ 6⅛	Lennar .40	3.0 4 49	13½ 12⅞ 13½+½
32⅝ 24	Lenox 1.30	5.0 8 13	26⅛ 26 26 —½
10⅛ 6⅛	LesFay .48	6.3 5 16	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+⅛
18⅝ 13⅝	LevFdC	15	16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+⅛
14⅛ 13⅝	LevFln .75a	5.4 12	14 13⅝ 13⅝—⅛
50⅞ 31⅝	LeviSt 1.80	3.9 7 397	46½ 46 46⅛—⅝
26⅛ 17⅛	LevitzF .60	2.9 5 126	20⅞ 19½ 20⅛+⅝
28⅝ 23	LOF 2.20	7.9 4 98	28⅝ 27⅞ 27⅞+⅛
35⅛ 26⅛	LibrtyCp 1.20	3.7 7 5	32½ 32⅛ 32⅛
5½ 2½	LibrtyLn	5 35	3 2⅞ 2⅞—⅛
13⅝ 9½	LibtL pf1.25	12. 4	11 10⅝ 10⅝—⅛
17½ 13⅛	Lifemk s.48	3.0 9 66	16¼ 16 16¼+⅛
41⅛ 29⅝	Liggett 2.50	7.4 5 79	34 33⅝ 33⅝
81 75	Ligg pf 7	9.3 z60	75½ 75½ 75½—1½
55½ 41½	LillyEli 1.80	3.5 12 863	51⅞ 51⅛ 51½
43 34	LincNt 2.80	7.3 6 131	38½ 38⅛ 38½+¼
18⅛ 15½	LincPl 1.76	11. 1	16½ 16½ 16½
8⅝ 3	Lionel .16	2.7 7 101	5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
28½ 17⅝	Litton .58t	2.3 708	25⅛ 24⅝ 25 +⅜
40⅛ 26½	Littpic pf	1	34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝—1⅛
60 44	Litton pf 3	5.3 2	57 56½ 57 +2
20⅞ 17⅝	Litton pf 2	10. 4	20 20 20
37⅝ 16½	Lockhd	4 286	20⅞ 20⅛ 20½+⅛
34⅛ 20⅝	Loctite .40	1.5 12 32	27 26½ 26⅝+⅛
55¼ 34⅛	Loews 1.20	2.8 3 x47	43⅞ 43⅛ 43⅛—⅝
15½ 9⅝	LomFn .80	7.3 7 128	11⅛ 11 11 —⅛
19⅝ 14½	LomM 1.93	11. 9 42	17½ 17⅛ 17⅛—⅛
27⅛ 18⅝	LnStar 1.40	6.2 5 36	23 22⅝ 22⅝+⅛
19⅝ 15½	LILCo 1.70	11. 6 393	15⅝ d15⅝ 15⅝—⅛
27 22⅝	LIL pfP2.43	10. x70	23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛—⅛
27⅝ 24⅛	LIL pfO2.47	9.6 203	26⅛ 25⅝ 25⅝—⅛
34 24	LoneDr .64	2.3 13 25	28⅛ 27⅝ 28 +⅝
39½ 23½	LoralCp .41	3.3 10 15	30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛
29¼ 19½	LaLand 1.28	4.6 10 548	27⅝ 27½ 27⅝+¼
24⅛ 15⅛	LaPac .60b	3.0 6 235	21⅛ 19⅝ 20¼+½
24⅛ 19½	LouvGs 2	10. 9 206	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝—⅛
19⅝ 12½	Lowenst .60	4.5 4 26	13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
49⅝ 37⅝	Lubrzl 1.60	3.7 11 328	43⅝ 43 43½+½
18½ 13⅝	LuckyS 1	6.5 9 206	15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+⅜
18⅝ 7⅝	Ludlow .60	4.5 14 58	13½ 13⅛ 13⅛—⅛
19 14⅛	Lukens .96	6.5 5 13	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
19⅝ 10⅛	LynCSys .40	2.7 13 36	15⅛ 15 15 —⅛
	— M—M—M —		
24 20½	MACOM s.24	1.1 16 60	21¼ 20⅝ 21
46⅛ 31⅝	MCA 1.20	3.1 7 84	38⅝ 37½ 38⅛+1⅛
14⅝ 8	MEI .40	3.1 8 13	12⅞ 12½ 12⅞+¼
28⅝ 16	MGIC 1	4.9 6 1246	20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛+⅛
21⅞ 13½	MacAF 1	6.6 7 17	15⅛ 15 15⅛+⅛
14 8⅝	MacDn .40	4.4 5 46	9 8⅞ 9 +⅛
15 6⅝	Macke .48	5.1 6 50	9½ 9¼ 9⅜
19 8½	Macmill .72	4.1 10 223	18 17⅝ 17⅝
28½ 15½	Mcml pf1.20	4.4 2	27 27 27
45⅝ 32	Macy 1.65	4.6 6 38	36⅛ 35⅝ 35⅝—⅛
15⅝ 12⅛	MdsFd 1.29e	9.3 92	14 13⅞ 13⅞
14⅞ 7⅝	MagicCf .60	6.1 5 115	10 9⅝ 9⅞
32⅝ 26½	MalonH .96	3.6 9 17	27⅝ 27 27 —½
13⅝ 6⅝	Manhin .30b	2.9 3 1	10½ 10½ 10½—⅛
14¼ 6	ManhLf .30	3.5 12 72	8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
40½ 30⅞	MfrHan 2.28	6.5 6 151	35¼ 34⅝ 35⅛+⅜
38⅝ 26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.9 9 636	28⅝ 28 28⅝+⅛
38½ 17⅛	MaratM .80	2.4 7 208	34 33⅛ 34 +1
75⅝ 41⅝	MaratO 2.80	4.1 9 383	69½ 68 68½—1⅛
28⅝ 17½	Maremt 1	4.0 7 110	25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
17⅞ 13½	MarMid .80	5.2 7 136	15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛
17⅝ 11½	MarionL .64	5.6 9 50	11⅝ 11½ 11½
18⅝ 9⅝	MarkCti .36	2.7 17 77	13⅛ 12½ 13⅛+⅝
20⅝ 13	Mark pf1.20	8.0 7	15 14⅞ 15
35⅝ 21	Marley 1	4.6 7 42	22 21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
16⅝ 10⅛	Marriot .16	1.1 10 1024	14⅝ 14 14½+½
68⅝ 54½	MrshM 3.20	5.2 12 15	61⅝ 61½ 61⅝+⅛
25½ 15⅛	MrshF 1.24	6.9 8 91	18 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
35⅝ 24⅝	MartM 1.80	5.4 5 42	33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛—⅛
15⅝ 9	MaryK .48	3.3 10 49	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
26⅛ 18	Md Cup .56	3.0 6 20	18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝—⅛
26 18⅛	Masco .60	2.9 9 435	21⅝ 21 21
30⅝ 17½	Masonit 1.20	4.5 8 205	27½ 26¼ 26⅞+⅛
15⅝ 11⅛	MasM 1.36e	11. 9 37	12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛—⅛
13 8	MassyF	175	11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
17⅝ 15⅝	MasCp 1.68	11. 42	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
11⅝ 10⅛	MasInc 1.08	10. 31	10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛—⅛
42⅝ 30⅝	MatsuE .39e	1.1 9 178	34⅛ 34 34⅛+1⅛
13½ 6½	Mattel .30e	3.4 7 169	8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
9⅛ 3½	Mattel wt	59	5⅝ 5½ 5⅛+⅛
27⅝ 22⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.4 6 49	26 25½ 26 +½
25⅛ 18½	MayerO 1	4.3 11 13	23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛—⅛
5⅝ 3½	MaysJW	4 1	4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
28⅝ 22½	Maytg 1.80	7.1 9 88	25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝—¼
31½ 16⅝	McDermt 1	5.8 5 227	17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
35⅝ 23⅛	McDr pf2.20	9.2 118	23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅝—⅛
32⅝ 27⅛	McDr pf2.60	9.5 99	27⅝ d27½ 27⅝—⅛
60½ 39⅝	McDnld .36	.8 10 469	42⅝ 42½ 42½—⅛
40½ 26⅛	McDonD .75	2.6 7 2198	29 28⅝ 29
30⅝ 23½	McDonh 1.20	4.1 6 15	29⅝ 29 29
30⅛ 22½	McGEd 1.80	7.0 6 42	25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+⅛
34 20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.0 10 139	25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝—⅛
20⅛ 12	McLean .64	4.8 5 24	13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝—⅛
13⅝ 8⅛	McLout	3 20	11 10⅞ 10⅞—⅛
25⅛ 9⅝	McMorO .10	.4 59 91	22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛—⅛
15⅝ 10	McNeil .80	5.9 6 5	13½ 13½ 13½
33⅝ 19⅝	Mead 1.60	6.0 5 111	26½ 26⅝ 26½+⅛
45⅝ 22½	Measrx .50	1.2 15 38	42⅝ 41⅝ 41⅝+⅝
41⅛ 19⅝	Medtrn .48	1.2 14 148	39⅝ 38⅝ 39⅝+1⅛
33⅝ 24⅝	Melville 1.40	4.7 9 286	29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+⅛
60⅝ 25½	Memorex	5 369	34⅝ 33⅝ 34 —¼
32⅝ 24⅛	MerTx 1.48	4.9 7 5	30½ 30½ 30½+⅛
71⅝ 53⅛	Merck 1.90	2.9 15 560	66¼ 65⅝ 65½—⅛
40¼ 26¼	Meredth 1.20	4.1 6 5	29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝—⅛
24⅛ 14⅝	MerrLy .88	4.9 7 346	18 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
45⅛ 26⅝	MesaPet .48	1.1 15 304	42⅝ 41⅝ 42 +⅛
16⅝ 13⅝	Mesab 1.44e	8.9 11 17	16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
24⅝ 17½	Mesta .60e	3.1 35 7	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+⅛
27⅝ 20	MGM s .60	2.8 10 1953	22⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
71 44½	Mstrm 2.40	4.6 7 204	52⅝ 51⅛ 52⅛+⅛
80 29⅝	MtE pfC3.90	12. z220	31½ 31½ 31½
71 62	MtE pfF8.12	13. z60	62 62 62
91½ 69	MtE pfJ8.32	12. z100	68⅝ d67 67 —2
91⅛ 62⅝	MtE pf 8.32	13. z280	64 d62 63 +½
97 62½	MtE pf 8.32		
16 12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.2 9 2	14⅝ 14½ 14½—⅛
29⅝ 25½	MhWI pf2.67	9.8 5	27⅛ 27¼ 27⅛+⅛
26 22⅝	MhWI pf2.12	8.6 25	24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
19⅝ 16⅝	MdCTel 1.60	8.4 7 49	19⅝ 19 19 —⅛
17⅝ 13⅝	MidSUt 1.52	11. 6 459	13⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+⅛
3 1⅝	MidndM	2	2⅛ 2⅛+⅛
20⅛ 14	MidRos 1.10	5.7 7 302	19⅝ 19 19⅛
30½ 21⅝	MillerW .90	3.5 10 53	26 25⅝ 26
29½ 16⅝	MiltBrd .80	3.1 8 60	26⅝ 26 26 —⅛
19⅛ 11½	MilRoy .30	1.8 11 13	17⅛ 17 17⅛+⅛
23½ 19	MinnGs 1.84	9.2 5 3	20 20 20 +⅛
66 50⅝	MMM 2.40	4.4 11 955	54⅝ 54½ 54½—⅛
21⅛ 18½	MinPL 1.94	9.9 5 36	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+⅛
14⅛ 9⅝	MirroCp .96	8.8 9 5	11 10⅞ 10⅞
39⅝ 28⅝	Mislnins .80	2.4 7 33	33½ 33⅛ 33½
57½ 46	MPacC 2.80	5.5 5 54	50⅝ 50⅝ 50⅝+⅛
15⅛ 10⅛	MoPSv 1b	8.8 8 24	11½ 11⅛ 11⅛—⅛
80⅞ 60	Mobil 4.80	6.3 6 822	76 75 75⅝
39⅛ 38⅛	Mobil wi	2	38 d37½ 37½—⅜
4⅝ 2⅛	MobileH	13 37	2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛—⅛
19⅛ 11⅝	MdMer .20	1.3 7 44	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+⅛
15⅛ 10⅛	Mohasco .90	7.3 8 30	12⅝ 12 12⅛+⅛
14⅛ 6⅛	MohkDta	11 191	10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+⅛
24⅛ 13⅛	MohkR 1.20	8.3 6 5	14⅝ 14½ 14½
17½ 14½	Monrh s .92	5.8 5 x16	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+⅛
40⅛ 17⅝	Monogr .52	1.4 8 34	37½ 37⅛ 37½+⅜
60⅛ 45	Monsan 3.40	7.0 5 320	48⅛ 47½ 48⅛+⅝
18⅛ 16	MntDU 1.50	9.0 7 16	17 16⅝ 16⅝—⅛
24⅛ 19½	MoaPw 2.04	9.5 8 47	21½ 21⅜ 21½+⅛
21½ 18⅛	MonSt 1.80a	9.7 24	18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
10⅛ 7½	MONY .92E	.64 4.2 8 4	15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛—
	— N—N—N —		
72⅛ 50⅝	NCR 1.60	2.8 9 478	70⅛ 68⅝ 70 +1
25⅛ 17	NLInd 1.20	5.5 6 135	22⅛ 21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
27⅝ 19	NLT 1.12	4.8 7 144	23⅝ 23½ 23½
8⅝ 7½	NVF s	5 152	7⅝ d7⅝ 7½—⅛
28⅛ 22⅝	Nabisco 1.50	6.6 7 88	23 22⅝ 22⅝—⅛
34½ 24⅝	Nalco 1.36	4.3 14 40	31½ 31⅛ 31½+⅜
16⅝ 12¼	Narco .68	4.5 11 4	15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛—⅛
38 21⅝	Nashua 1.30	5.9 4 70	22⅛ 21⅝ 22⅛+¼
42⅝ 15⅝	NatAirl .50	1.3 20 173	39 38 38⅝+⅝
22⅛ 14	NatCan .72	3.8 8 x63	19 18⅝ 18⅝
39½ 25½	NCan pf1.50	4.4 x1	34 34 34 —½
15½ 9	NtCtyL .60	5.0 7 40	12⅛ 12 12 +⅛
31⅝ 27½	NtDistr 1.80	6.2 5 25	30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛—⅛
23⅝ 18	NatDist 1.80	8.3 6 153	21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛+⅜
21½ 19½	NDist pf1.85	9.1 x2	20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+⅛
28 24⅛	NatFG 2.38	9.3 6 19	25⅝ 25½ 25½—⅛
22⅝ 15½	NatGyp 1.32	6.9 5 133	19⅛ 18⅞ 19⅛+⅜
4⅝ 2⅛	NatHom	179	3⅛ 2⅝ 3⅛+⅛
9⅝ 7⅝	NtLibty n .28	3.1 6 143	9⅛ 8½ 9⅛+⅝
27 15⅝	NMdCr .56	2.4 11 173	23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+⅛
19⅛ 18⅝	NMdCr wi	2	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+⅛
16⅝ 12⅝	NMedE s.50	3.8 9 371	13⅝ 13 13⅛
28⅝ 11⅝	NMineSv .56	4.3 13 39	13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
22⅛ 15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	9.2 10 10	16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝—⅛
33⅛ 18⅛	NtSemic	9 1102	21½ 20½ 21⅛+⅝
18⅛ 13	NtSvln 1.08	6.6 6 41	16½ 16⅛ 16⅛—⅛
23⅛ 14½	NStand 1.24	7.8 5 4	16 15⅝ 16 +⅛
35⅝ 28⅝	NatlStl 2.60	8.0 5 56	32½ 32⅛ 32⅝+⅛
5⅝ 3⅝	NatTea	6 7	4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
52⅝ 35⅛	Natom, 2.10	5.1 5 154	41⅝ 40⅝ 41⅛—½
35 25	Natm pf1.60	5.9 87	27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅛
24⅛ 20½	NevPw 2.12	10. 9 26	21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛
24⅛ 21	NevP pf2.30	11. z200	21⅛ 21 21⅛—⅛
20⅝ 18½	NevP pf1.95	11. 4	18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+⅛
24⅝ 20⅛	NEngEl 2.10	10. 6 73	20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛
17½ 14½	NEngGE 1.60	11. 6 17	15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛—⅛
46 27	NENucl .40	1.8 16 153	40⅛ 39⅝ 39⅝+⅛
29⅝ 26⅛	NEnP pf2.76	9.8 1	28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
36 31⅝	NEngT 3.16	9.2 8 11	34½ 34⅛ 34⅛—⅛
19⅛ 15⅝	NYSEG 1.68	10. 7 58	16⅛ 16 16
24⅛ 20⅝	NYS pf 2.12	9.9 5	21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛—⅛
5½ 1⅝	Newcrp	13	2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
32½ 21⅝	Newhall .80	2.7 6 2	30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+⅛
27⅛ 17	Newmt 1.20	5.2 8 300	23⅛ 22⅝ 23⅛+⅛
13⅝ 7⅝	Newprk	8 172	11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+⅛
15⅝ 13⅝	NiaMP 1.44	11. 7 340	13⅝ 13⅛ 13½+⅛
37⅝ 31½	NiaMpf 3.40	11. z70	32 31½ 31½—½
39 33	NiaMpf 3.60	11. z50	34 34 34
42½ 35½	NiaMpf 3.90	11. z50	37 37 37 +½
53⅝ 45½	NiaMpf 4.85	10. z20	47 47 47 —1
110 101½	NIMpf 10.60	10. z30	104⅝ 104⅝ 104⅝+⅛
83 72	NiaMpf 7.72	10. z10	76⅛ 76⅛ 76⅛
12⅝ 9½	NiagSh 1.01e	9.7 13	10½ 10⅝ 10⅝—⅛
30⅝ 26⅝	NICOR 2.52	9.0 7 33	28⅛ 27⅝ 27⅝—⅛
38⅛ 28	NICOR pf1.90	6.9 3	27⅛ 27½ 27½—½
27⅝ 20⅝	NorfWn 1.84	7.8 4 181	23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛
26⅝ 18½	Norlin 1.68	8.1 4 x15	19⅝ 19½ 19½+⅛
27 20⅝	Norris 1.40	6.1 6 x28	23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+⅛
26 14⅝	NACoal .56	2.6 5 19	21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛
5 2⅝	NoAMtg	66	3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
34⅛ 24⅛	NoAPhl 1.70	6.0 5 11	28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛—⅛
11⅛ 5⅝	NoCAir .20	3.2 4 129	6⅛ 6 6⅛+⅛
7½ 1½	NoCAir wt	33	1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+⅛
10⅛ 8⅝	NoestUl 1.02	11. 6 225	9 8⅞ 8⅞
17⅛ 11	NCalSL .70	4.4 4 29	16 15⅝ 15⅝+⅛
18⅝ 15⅝	NIndPS 1.50	9.9 8 73	15¼ 15⅛ 15⅛
43⅛ 32⅛	NorNGs 2.60	6.4 6 140	41⅛ 40 40⅛—⅝
27⅛ 21½	NoStPw 2.16	9.9 6 271	22 d21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
43 36½	NSPw pf3.60	9.8 z200	36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝+⅛
103½ 95¼	NSPw pf8.80	9.0 z1180	98 97½ 98 +½
42⅝ 26⅝	NorTel .80	2.1 10 370	38⅝ 37⅝ 38⅛+⅜
6½ 4¼	Nthgate	82 2	5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
49⅝ 28⅛	Nortrp 1.80	5.9 5 108	31½ 30⅝ 30⅝—¼
37⅝ 22⅝	NwstAirl .80	3.0 9 927	26⅛ 25⅝ 26¼+⅜
28⅛ 23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.4 7 31	24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+⅛
38 25⅝	NwtEnr 2.60	6.9 6 140	37⅝ 37 37½+⅜
35 23	Nwtlnd 1.75	5.5 6 329	31⅝ 31 31⅝+⅝
27⅝ 24	NwtP pf2.58	10. 1	24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
12⅝ 9⅝	NwMLf 1e	10. 9 33	9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+⅛
38⅛ 28	NwStW 1.80	5.8 7 10	31⅛ 30⅝ 31⅛+⅜
31½ 22	Norton 1.40	5.0 7 84	28⅛ 27½ 28 +½
21⅞ 14½	NorSim .92b	6.0 6 389	15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+½
48 33⅝	NortS pf1.60	4.7 12	34 34 34 +⅛
43⅝ 25⅝	Nucor .44	1.1 6 18	40½ 40⅛ 40½+½
	— O—O—O —		
34⅝ 16⅝	OKC 1.20	3.6 11 x65	33½ 32½ 33½+1⅛
32 14⅝	Oakind .40	1.5 18 252	26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅛
19½ 15⅝	OakIteP 1.20	7.3 8 10	16½ 16½ 16½—⅛
26⅝ 14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	6.5 41 658	19⅝ 19 19⅛+⅛
13½ 4⅛	OcciPet wt	177	6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
42⅝ 34⅝	OcciP pf2.16	6.9 3	31½ 31⅛ 31½
84⅝ 48⅛	OcciP pf3.60	5.9 3	61¼ 61 61 +
82⅝ 48⅛	OcciP pf 4	6.6 1	60⅝ 60⅝ 60⅝+
26⅝ 22	OcciP pf2.50	11. 5	22⅝ 22½ 22½+
23⅛ 18½	OcciP pf2.12	11. 2	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+
24⅛ 19⅛	OcciP pf2.30	11. 8	21 20⅝ 21 —
35⅛ 26⅝	Ogden 1.80	5.9 5 20	30½ 30 30⅛+
19 14⅝	OhioEd 1.76	12. 12 385	15 14⅝ 15 +
43⅛ 36½	OhEd pf3.90	11. z10	36⅛ d36⅛ 36⅛—
49 41	OhEd pf4.40	10. z120	42 41⅝ 42 +
80 69	OhEd pf7.24	10. z1000	69⅝ 69⅛ 69⅛+
26⅝ 21¼	OhP pfG2.27	10. 23	21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛—
123½ 113¼	OhP pfA 14	12. z570	113⅛ d113 113 —
122 113	OhP pfF 14	12. z50	113 113 113 —
18⅝ 15⅝	OklaGE 1.60	10. 9 125	16 15⅝ 16 +
10½ 8⅝	OklGE pf.80	8.8 z320	9⅛ 9 9⅛
24⅛ 18⅛	OklaNG 1.80	8.4 6 227	21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+
25⅛ 13⅝	Olin 1	5.1 6 309	20⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝—
36⅛ 23	Omark 1.12	3.6 5 44	31⅛ 30⅝ 31⅛+
24 15½	OneRda .92	4.2 7 76	22⅛ 21⅝ 22
11⅛ 9½	Opelika .84	8.3 6 4	10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
16⅛ 14	OranRk 1.52	11. 7 18	14⅛ 14 14⅛
10⅝ 4⅝	Orange .20	3.6 4 53	6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
17⅛ 7⅝	OrionC .38	3.8 7 115	10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+
23½ 15⅝	OutMar 1.40	8.8 5 81	16⅛ d15⅝ 15⅝—
33⅝ 19⅝	OutletCo 1	5.1 5 17	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
18½ 13	OverhDr .84	5.1 6 21	16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
26⅝ 16	OvenTr 1.24	6.0 5 6	20½ 20⅛ 20½+
29 20⅛	OverSh .56b	2.8 5 13	25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛+
35⅝ 24½	OwenC 1.28	4.6 6 113	27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅛+
24⅝ 17⅝	OwenIll 1.36	4.5 5 86	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+
76 60	Owill pf4.75	7.5 1	63 63 63 +
12⅝ 8	Oxfrdin .68	6.4 5 x57	11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝
	— P—Q —		
19⅛ 15½	PHH Gp .64	3.8 9 36	17 16⅝ 17
12⅝ 8	PNBMt .96e	9.7 8 2	10 9⅝ 9⅝
31½ 23⅝	PPG 1.84	6.9 6 205	26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝+
21⅝ 12⅝	PSA	5 96	15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+
13⅝ 11⅛	PacAS 1.24	11. 48	11⅝ 11½ 11½—
25⅝ 21⅝	PacGE 2.32	10. 6 393	22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛+
22 18⅝	PacLtg 2	9.6 6 56	21 20⅝ 20⅝—
57⅝ 38½	PacLm 2.20	4.7 13 x21	47⅝ 46⅝ 47⅛+
21½ 17	PNwTel 1.64	8.9 7 21	18½ 18⅛ 18⅛—
23 19½	PacPw 1.92	9.7 8 150	20 19⅝ 19⅝—
16⅝ 14	PacTT 1.40	9.6 8 63	14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+
17 10	PacTin .80	4.9 7 13	16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝
18⅝ 6⅝	PaineW .44	5.2 4 47	8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
17 12⅝	PalW pf1.30	9.9 10	13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛—
20⅝ 13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.0 5 x33	17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛
8⅝ 3⅛	Pamida .12	3.2 63 42	3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—
10⅛ 5⅝	PanAm	4 580	6 5⅝ 6
58⅛ 36½	PanEP 3.10	6.6 6 34	48⅝ 48 48⅝
23⅛ 14⅝	Paprcft 1.14b	6.3 7 x26	18½ 18⅛ 18⅛—
16⅝ 10⅝	Pargas 1.08	8.1 9 19	13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+
27⅝ 18⅝	ParkDr s .24	1.1 7 361	22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛—
30⅝ 22½	ParHan 1.20	4.4 8 8	27 26⅝ 27
33 20⅝	ParkPn .60b	1.9 9 32	31⅛ 30⅝ 31⅛+
14½ 7	PatPtl	93	12⅝ 12 12⅛
24½ 15½	Paylsnw .60	3.4 7 12	17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝—
29⅝ 19⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.4 8 174	20⅝ 20 20 —
13⅝ 5½	Penob	27	8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+
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41⅛ 28⅝	Penney 1.76	6.2 7 282	28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+
22½ 18⅝	PaPL 2.04	11. 6 136	19⅛ 19 19⅛+
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37⅝ 31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	9.1 6 109	32⅛ 31⅛ 31⅝—
33⅝ 23⅛	PepsiCo 1.14	4.9 9 2155	23⅝ d23⅛ 23⅛—
34⅛ 19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.8 13 380	29½ 28⅝ 29⅛+
17⅛ 8⅝	Pertec	6 272	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—
49⅝ 34⅛	Petrie 1.40	3.9 10 30	35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝+
39½ 27½	Petroln 1.04	2.7 9 218	38⅛ 38 38 +
25⅛ 20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	11. 19	23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
23 19	PetRs pf1.75	8.2 7	21½ 21⅝ 21⅝—
39 29½	Pfizer 1.32	4.4 10 1130	30⅛ 29⅝ 30 —
30⅛ 19⅝	PhelpD 1	4.0 13 293	25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛+
18⅝ 15	PhilaEl 1.80	12. 8 496	15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+
46⅛ 39	PhilE pf4.30	11. z10	40⅛ 40⅛ 40⅛
47 40⅛	PhilE pf4.40	11. z150	41⅛ 40⅝ 41⅛+
81⅝ 73½	PhilE pf 7	9.3 z200	75½ 75½ 75½+
100⅛ 83½	PhilE pf8.75	10. z100	84 84 84
106⅛ 89	PhilE pf9.50	11. z340	89⅝ d88 88
85 69	PhilE pf7.75	11. z10	70⅝ 70⅝ 70⅝+
28⅛ 19⅛	PhilSub 1.10	4.4 8 215	25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅝—
76⅛ 63⅝	PhilMr 2.50	3.7 9 689	67⅝ 66⅝ 67⅛+
34 33½	PhilMr wi	30	33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛+
8½ 3⅝	Phillnd .28	6.4 2 76	4½ 4⅛ 4⅛
13⅝ 9⅝	Philind pf 1	11. 1	9½ 9½ 9½
36⅝ 28⅝	PhilPet 1.40	4.0 7 918	35⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝+
18 9⅝	PhilVH .60	5.3 4 10	11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛
14½ 8⅝	PiedAvt .24	2.1 18 x30	11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛
17⅝ 15⅝	PiedNG 1.56a	8.9 7 43	u17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
10⅛ 6	Pier 1 .20	2.8 5 28	7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
47⅝ 32	Pilsbry 1.52	4.3 8 6	35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝
34⅛ 24½	Pioner 1.92	5.7 9 30	33½ 33½ 33½
22⅝ 14⅛	PionrEl	9 3	20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
29 21⅝	PitneyB 1.20	4.6 7 772	26⅛ 25⅝ 26⅛
28⅛ 16	Pittstn 1.20	5.9 12 414	20½ 20 20½
10⅛ 5	PlanRsc	7 61	5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
23⅛ 14½	Plantro .16	.9 12 547	17⅛ 16⅝ 17
22⅛ 9	Playboy .12	.6 26 135	20½ 19⅝ 20⅛
24⅛ 16⅛	Plessy .50e	2.3 8 4	21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
35⅛ 18	Pneumo 1	5.5 8 42	18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛
16⅝ 11⅝	PogoPd .20b	1.4 10 625	14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛
60⅛ 31	Polaroid 1	2.9 9 814	33⅝ 33 33⅝
30½ 15⅛	Pndrosa .40	2.4 6 103	17 16⅝ 16⅝
36 21⅝	PopeTal 1.16	4.1 5 53	28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
21⅝ 13	Portec .80b	4.8 8 12	16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
17⅝ 16⅛	PortGE 1.70	10. 12 104	16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝
110⅛ 99⅝	PoG pf11.50	11. z20	102⅝ 102⅝ 102⅝
39⅛ 27½	Potltch 1.16	3.3 8 18	35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅛
15⅛ 12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	11. 8 300	12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
44 35	PotEl pf2.44	6.8 1	36 36 36
52 44⅛	PotEl pf4.50	9.5 z3000	47⅛ 47⅛ 47⅛
28⅛ 20⅝	Premier .64	2.4 10 51	26⅛ 25⅝ 26⅛
44⅝ 21¼	PrimeCm	21 164	35⅝ 34⅝ 35⅝
93 78½	ProctG 3.40	4.3 12 292	79⅛ 78⅝ 78⅝
11⅛ 8⅛	ProdRsh .8	9 60	11⅛ 11 11
18½ 15¼	PSvCol 1.60	10. 9 120	15⅝ d15⅛ 15⅝
24⅝ 21	PSCol pf2.10	10. 2	20⅝ d20⅝ 20⅝
24⅝ 24	PSInd 2.32	9.6 8 55	24½ 24⅛ 24⅛
13½ 10⅝	PSIn pf 1.08	8.5 z590	12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
22½ 17⅛	PSvNH 2.12	12. 6 109	18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅝
28⅝ 24½	PSNH pf2.75	11. z180	25½ 25½ 25½
22⅝ 18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	10. 7 373	19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛
24⅛ 20	PSvEG 2.28	11. 7 145	20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝
48 39½	PSEG pf4.08	9.8 z20	41½ 41½ 41½
59½ 51	PSEG pf5.05	9.7 z10	52 52 52
62⅝ 52⅛	PSEG pf5.28	9.9 z10	53½ 53½ 53½
25⅛ 21⅝	PSEG pf2.17	9.6 223	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
27⅛ 24½	PSEG pf2.43	9.7 7	25 25 25
123½ 109	PSE pf12.25	11. z10	109½ 109½ 109½
87⅝ 76	PSEG pf7.40	9.6 z100	77 77 77
107 97	PSEG pf9.62	9.7 z10	99 99 99
10⅛ 5½	Publick	694	9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
8⅝ 3½	Pueblo	4 4	3⅝ 3⅝
7⅛ 4⅛	PR Cem	3 1	4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
18⅛ 15⅝	PoSPL 1.56	10. 7 114	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
38½ 28⅝	Pullmn 1.60	5.2 8 41	30½ 29⅝ 30
20⅛ 14⅝	Purex 1.16	7.3 7 151	16⅛ 15⅝ 16
9⅝ 3	PuritnFa	205	8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
30⅝ 22⅛	Purolt 1.32	4.8 8 8	27½ 27⅛ 27⅛
27⅝ 21⅛	QuakO 1.20	5.4 6 69	22½ 22⅛ 22⅛
110 104	QuaO pf9.56	8.9 z1000	107⅝ 107⅝ 107⅝
19⅛ 12⅝	QuakStO .88	6.0 8 x70	15 14⅝ 14⅝
33 18⅝	Quanex s 1	3.2 10 41	31⅛ 30⅝ 31
12½ 4⅝	Questor .20	2.7 10 47	7½ 7⅛ 7⅛
	— R—R—R —		
33⅝ 23⅝	RCA 1.60	6.5 8 1178	24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛
74 57½	RCA pf 4	7.8 3	57½ d57⅛ 57⅛
20 11⅛	RLC .56	3.4 5 x155	16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛
17½ 9⅝	RTE .40	3.9 5 97	10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
16⅛ 10	RalsPur .58	5.6 7 388	10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
17 5⅛	Ramad .12e	1.2 23 12339	10⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
20⅛ 14	Ranco .76	5.1 8 29	15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛

(Continued on Page 11).

New Issue
May 10, 1979

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(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that 21st May 1979 at Kas-Associati Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. 14 of the CDRs Grand Metro Limited, each repr. 50 shs. payable with Dfls. 6,35 (re final 1978, 4,46685 p. per share. Ta £ -,737 = Dfls. 3,13 per CDR. R dents of the United Kingdom c claim this tax credit when the rel treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOS COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 3th May 1979.

Bell Canada
SPLIT-UP 3:1

Thanks to voluntary c tributions from Bell to cover for banker's fee printing costs each holder of a Dutch cer cate to bearer (dep. recpt.) à 10 sh. will receive another 2 ce (embodying 20 sh.) against payment of o D.Fl. 18
HUBRECHT TRUST
P.O. Box 10611
Amsterdam May 3, 1

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	9¼	RapAm	.40e	4.2	2	188	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
	37	RapA pf	3	6.0		1	49½	49⅝	49⅝	—2¼
	24½	Raybt	1.60b	5.5	5	13	29	28⅞	29	— ⅛
	14⅛	Raymdlnt	1	6.5	4	120	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ¼
	45⅝	Raythn	1.60	3.5	9	234	46⅝	46	46¼	
	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.7	7	83	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
	12¼	RltRef	1.03	14.	8	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	3⅝	Redmon	.06e	1.4	3	79	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.9	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	6.0	10	23	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ¼
	29⅛	ReinEl	1.60	4.7	8	110	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
	85⅛	RelEl pf	3	3.2		1	94	94	94	— ⅛
	29⅛	ReinGp	1.60b	4.3	4	x125	37⅛	36⅞	37	+ ⅜
	23⅝	RelG pf	2.60	11.		x2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
	25	Relin pf	2.68	10.		12	26⅝	26½	26½	
	11⅝	RepCp	.45e	1.9	4	36	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+1¼
	14	RepFnS	s.92	6.5	4	23	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
	1⅛	RepMtg				16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	21⅝	RepStl	1.80a	6.5	3	147	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ⅜
	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.4	6	100	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
	9	ResvOil	.24	1.5	13	412	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
	19⅛	RsOil pf	1.75	8.8		34	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
	20⅝	RevcoD	.64	2.5	10	74	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
	11⅝	Revere			3	22	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
	44⅝	Revlon	1.30	2.9	12	754	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
	12⅛	Rexham	.60	3.1	8	20	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.2	6	68	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.6	6	262	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛	+ ⅛
	58⅛	Reyln pf	2.25	3.6		11	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
	48⅛	Reyln pf	4.10	8.3		6	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
	27⅛	ReyMtl	1.80	5.1	4	122	35½	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
	16½	RichCo	1.20	6.1	5	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
	21	RchMer	1.06	4.8	5	300	22	21⅝	22	
	15⅛	RiegelT	1.50	8.7	7	14	17⅛	17	17⅛	
	21⅝	RioGran	1	3.3	6	22	30⅝	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
	12⅝	RioGr pf	.80	5.2		24	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
	16⅝	RiteAid	.54	2.7	8	110	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
	17	Robshw	1.30	6.5	6	100	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.0	6	21	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
	8½	Robins	.40	4.3	8	350	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅛	RochG	1.44b	9.1	7	47	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.4	7	264	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
	10⅛	Rockowr	1	7.0	5	41	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	30⅝	Rockwl	2.60	4.8	6	x119	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
	76½	Rklnt pf	4.75	5.0		4	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—1⅛
	30⅛	RohmH	1.52	4.1	7	25	37½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
	10	Rohrlnd			5	405	13⅛	12⅝	13	
	16⅛	Rollins	.72	3.6	9	292	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅜
	26⅝	Rohm	s		26	134	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+ ¼
	2½	Ronson			58	55	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
	9⅛	Roper	s .90	8.9	5	107	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
	13⅛	Rorer	.76	5.1	11	283	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
	15	Rosario	.40	2.4	11	78	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
	15⅛	Rowan	.10	.5	11	x188	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.3	46	70	14⅛	13⅝	14¼	
	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	6.9	7	849	u69⅞	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅜
	21⅛	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	9	x31	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
	9⅛	RussTog	.88	8.8	6	30	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
	14⅛	RyanH	1	5.7	7	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
	18⅛	RyderS	1b	4.3	6	64	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
	5⅝	SCA	.35f	5.1	10	172	7	6⅝	6⅝	
	16⅛	SCM	1.10	4.8	5	167	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
	12	SPSTec	.50	2.7	8	22	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
	23½	Sabine	.56	1.7	27	22	32⅝	32	32⅛	+ ⅜
	8	Safedin	.32	2.5	11	40	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
	35	Safewy	2.60	7.2	7	108	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
	8⅛	SagaCp	.44	5.0	6	52	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
	21⅛	SJoMn	1.30	5.4	9	1122	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
	11⅛	SJoLP	1.26	11.	7	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
	34⅛	StLSaF	2.50	6.3	6	5	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅛
	10	SPaul	1e	9.5		26	10½	10½	10½	
	26⅛	StRegP	1.80	6.1	6	152	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
	5½	Salant	.40	6.4	6	11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
	7⅛	Sambos			13	393	7⅝	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	14⅛	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	8	156	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
	9⅛	SJuanR	1.05t	6.7	17	19	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
	12⅛	Sanders	.40	2.1	9	90	19⅝	19	19⅛	
	29⅛	SFelnd	2.40	6.5	6	170	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ¼
	8	SFeln pf	.50	5.0		2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
	20	SFelnt	.72	3.4	8	4349	21	20	20⅞	+ ¼
	13	SgtWel	.88	6.7	7	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
	4⅛	SoulRE				33	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	3½	SavASip			13	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	7	SavOnD	.40	4.1	7	15	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
	10	SavElP	1	10.	4	18	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
	12	SavE A	1.24	11.		10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	11⅛	SavE pf	1.28	11.		3	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
	11⅛	Savin	.50	3.2	4	125	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18	14	ShelG pf	1.40	9.5		6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			6	75	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Schaefer				31	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
38	27¼	SchrPlo	1.44	5.1	8	1675	28⅝	28	28⅝	
63⅝	61½	SchrPl pf	5.07	8.2		1	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	9⅝	Schlitz	.40	4.2	23	167	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
76	66⅝	Schlmb	s1.70	1.5	18	616	74⅝	73½	73⅝	— ⅛
27¼	18	SCOA	s .80	3.2	8	26	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
6⅝	3½	ScotLad	.36r	7.6		41	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
36½	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.2	6	16	26	25⅝	25⅝	
21⅝	15⅝	ScottF	.64	3.4	7	88	19	18⅝	19	
19⅝	13½	ScottP	.92	5.3	6	1338	17½	16⅝	17⅜	+ ¾
14⅝	8⅛	Scottys	.36	2.8	8	90	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅝	17⅝	Scovill	1.40	7.3	6	84	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	Scudder			36	8	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf	.81e	9.7		15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	SeaCA pf	1.46	11.		27	13⅛	13	13	
36⅝	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	2.4	5	189	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+ ¼
35⅝	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.2	5	72	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
15½	9½	SeabWA	.40b	3.2	8	56	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
31½	23	Sealst	1.12	4.4	7	24	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Searm	1.12	3.6	11	10	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
17½	10½	Searv	.27e	1.7	7	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
29¼	19¼	SealPw	1.10	4.2	7	28	26½	25⅝	26¼	— ¼
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.4	11	1404	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅝
28½	19	Sears	1.28	6.6	7	1641	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Seatrain			5	393	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
29¼	27⅝	SecPac	n1.80	6.4	5	604	28½	28	28½	— ⅛
48¼	25⅛	Sedco	.64	2.1	10	46	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	SeigLt	1.20b	9.4	5	27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
11	7⅛	SvCplnt	.28	2.9	6	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr	.52	5.8	6	22	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
28⅝	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.2	5	64	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ⅜
34½	21	Shapell	.15	.5	4	85	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ¼
17½	7⅝	ShearH	.40	3.3	3	79	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
43⅝	38¼	ShellOil	2	5.0	7	426	40⅝	40	40¼	— ¼
67½	39½	ShellT	1.33e	2.0	11	2	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— ½
14⅛	8⅝	She% 27¾ 14¼ ShelG pf1.35		8.4				3	16⅛	
31⅛	19⅝	Sherwin			18	25	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
58	44	Shrw pf	4.40	9.5		z30	46⅝	46½	46½	+ ¼
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.6	7	30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
28⅝	19⅝	Signal	.80	3.1	6	261	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.40	4.5	7	5	33¼	33⅛	33½	
21⅛	10⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.6	12	198	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.0	11	184	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜
24⅝	12⅝	Singer	.80	5.9	5	164	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	30¼	Singr pf	3.50	11.		6	31⅝	31½	31½	— ¼
30⅝	21⅝	Skaggs	.80	3.2	8	155	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.9	7	271	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅛	SmithA	1.40	7.4	5	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
58	38	SmithInt	1.12	2.1	10	x164	52½	52	52¼	+ ⅜
182½	65⅛	Smtkln	2.40	2.9	14	1066	84	82	83	—1¼
45⅝	41⅝	Smtkln	wi			18	42⅝	d41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	4.6	4	42	17½	17⅛	17½	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.1	7	39	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
44⅝	32½	SnapOn	1.28	3.1	12	97	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅜
10⅝	7⅛	SonyCp	.10e	1.0	17	388	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin	s		7	13	17½	17	17	
6½	2⅝	SoAltTr				11	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
19	15⅝	SCrEG	1.68	11.	8	99	16	15½	15½	
28⅝	17	SaJerln	1.68	9.8	8	2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	26⅝	Soutdwn	.60	1.4	6	x38	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	11½	SoetBk	.88	6.1	5	155	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	26	8	7⅝	8	
27⅝	22⅝	SoCalE	2.48	10.	6	174	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	12	SouthCo	1.54	12.	9	876	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅝	17⅝	SoInGE	1.52	8.4	6	8	18	18	18	
39½	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.6	7	371	35½	35	35	— ½
40	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.3	6	137	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	43½	SoNE pf	3.82	8.9		20	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
34½	25	SouPac	2.40	8.2	6	207	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
57⅛	44⅝	SouRy	3.20	6.3	6	x366	51	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
56	43	SoRy pf	3	5.8		x1	52	52	52	— ¼
26⅛	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.6	7	69	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	24⅝	Soutind	.84	3.2	9	133	27½	26½	26½	— ⅜
69⅝	39¼	SouRoyl	1	1.6	18	163	63⅝	62⅛	63⅛	—1⅛
20⅝	16⅛	SwtAir	s.28	1.4	5	49	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh	1.24	5.5	6	175	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	SwtFore	.40	2.4	5	106	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
38	21¼	SwtFl pf	1.50	4.7		19	32	31	32	+1
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.7	8	x104	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
25⅝	12½	SpartF	.40	1.6	11	236	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
15½	10½	Sparton	.60	4.8	6	6	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	15⅛	SpectPh			13	142	21½	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅝
23½	13¼	SperryH	1	7.1	4	13	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
38⅝	30⅝	SperryH pf	3	9.8		4	31	d30½	30½	— ½
51⅝	39¼	SperryR	1.32	2.8	7	948	46⅝	46⅛	46½	+ ¼
20⅝	13⅝	SprnosM	1.05	6.6	4	26	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
26⅝	19⅝	SquarD	1.58	6.5	8	621	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
37⅝	25½	Squibb	s1.08	3.5	12	2047	30⅝	30¼	30½	
13⅝	11⅛	StaRite	n.70	6.0	6	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅝	16½	Staley	1	4.3	17	354	u24¼	22⅝	24⅛	+1⅝
29⅝	22⅝	StBrnd	1.36	5.9	9	x139	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
47½	48	StdBr pf	3.50	7.7		z100	45½	45½	45½	— ½
35	19⅝	StBPat	.44	2.3	9	51	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
20½	13½	StdMotA	.64	3.8	7	x5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	38⅝	StOilCl	2.80	5.8	7	412	48	47½	47⅝	
65	46½	StOilnd	3	4.8	8	766	62⅝	61⅝	62	— ¼
52½	28⅝	StOilOh	1.20	2.4	10	344	50	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
64	56⅝	SOOh pf	3.75	6.4		z30	59	59	59	
12¼	7⅛	StPacCp	.50b	5.7	4	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	12⅝	Standex	.70	4.3	7	18	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ¼
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.1	7	101	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	— ½
30¼	22⅝	Starrett	1.32	4.7	6	15	28	27⅝	28	
6½	3½	StMutlnv			14	35	5	4⅝	5	
11⅝	9⅝	StaMSe	1.05	10.		56	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
49⅝	36½	StaufCh	2.20	5.5	7	228	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	— ⅜
13	8½	Sterchl	.68	7.8	5	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	6¼	SterlBcp	.46	8.7	5	56	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14	SterlDg	.84	4.1	13	4204	u20⅝	19½	20⅝	+1
4⅝	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.4	12	41	3½	3½	3½	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.60	2.4	10	38	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.5	5	78	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.2	6	10	34	33⅝	34	+ ¼
37⅝	18⅝	StokVC	1.32	4.0	11	62	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	10⅝	StokVC pf	1	9.0		z170	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50	38	StoneW	2.75r	7.1	7	10	38½	38⅝	38½	— ¼
29⅝	10½	StonCon	.60	2.5	13	199	24½	23⅝	24	— ⅜
20⅝	14½	StopShp	1.20	7.3	4	73	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
47½	17⅝	StorTec			15	681	39⅝	38⅝	39	— ⅜
23¼	18⅝	StorTec	wi			103	20¼	19⅝	20	— ⅛
41	26	StorerB	1.30	3.4	10	73	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
17⅝	12½	StridRit	1.08	8.0	6	6	13½	13½	13½	
32⅝	24⅝	StuWar	1.25	5.0	5	271	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ½
5	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	5.3	10	52	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.44	6.5	6	45	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅜
32	22	SunChm	.60	2.1	5	6	28½	28½	28½	
28⅝	19	SunEl	.60	2.4	13	51	25	24⅝	24⅝	
54½	36⅝	SunCo	3	5.9	7	255	51⅝	50⅝	51	— ⅜
56⅝	37½	SunC pf	2.25	4.2		47	53½	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅜
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.40	6.2	7	330	23⅛	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	19	Sundstr	1	4.3	7	244	23½	23	23½	
69⅝	50	Sunds pf	3.50	5.8		2	60	60	60	
17½	9	SunshM	.30e	2.0	19	318	15½	14¼	15	— ⅛
28¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.0	9	58	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
394	244½	SuprOil	2.80	.7	50	12	386	383	386	+2
16½	9⅝	SupmkG	.42	3.3	5	22	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
12⅝	5	Supscp				17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	SutroM	.97e	10.	8	63	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Swank	1.40a	6.6	6	22	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
23⅝	14½	Sybron	.96	5.1	7	x43	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.1	9	42	9	8⅝	8⅝	
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	1.26	7.5	9	246	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
42⅝	33⅛	TRW	2	5.6	6	128	36	35⅝	35⅝	
92¼	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.7		7	78	77½	77½	—1⅛
81	63⅝	TRW pr	4.50	4.5		7	69½	68⅝	68⅝	— ½
4⅝	1⅝	Talcott				45	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Talley	1	9.8	6	37	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Talley pf	1	9.2		17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.44	8.3	7	264	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
34⅝	19½	Tandy			6	458	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¼
4⅝	3⅝	Tandycft	n		2	79	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅛	Tappan	.28	2.5	26	30	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	— ¼
15½	9	Tchncolr	.60	4.8	5	56	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ¼
14⅝	7⅝	Technicn			10	122	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
57	39	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	13	395	53	51½	51½	—1¼
11⅛	6⅝	Telecor	5.60c		8	127	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
130½	83⅝	Teledn	9.92t	8.5	6	506	118⅝	116	116⅝	— ⅜
17¼	8¼	Teleprml			5	937	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Telex			9	183	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
34½	29	Tenneco	2.20	7.1	7	816	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
89½	81½	Tenc pr	7.40	8.8		2	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Tesoro			6	191	10½	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	9.4		45	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
27⅝	22⅛	Texaco	2.16	8.5	7	1860	25⅝	25¼	25½	
41⅝	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.6	8	22	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.8	7	66	40¼	39½	40	— ¼
27⅝	25⅛	TxET pf	2.40	9.3		10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
30	26⅛	TxET pf	2.87	11.		5	27¼	27	27¼	+ ½
48⅝	34⅝	TexGT	2.64	6.6	7	348	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ½
22⅝	16	Texlnd	.60	3.1	4	51	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅜
92½	73⅝	Texlnst	2	2.4	13	207	82⅝	81½	81¾	
30⅝	13⅝	TWC			4	651	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	11.		6	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		25	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Transm	1	6.0	5	244	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
23¼	19½	Traninc	2	10.		57	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ¼
28⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.24	5.0	9	588	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	5.7	6	1	10½	10½	10½	
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh	.40b	2.8	4	20	14½	14⅛	14½	
29⅝	19¼	Tranwy	1.60	7.3	5	59	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.8	4	344	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ¼
44⅝	33⅝	Travelr pf	2	5.2		1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	16⅝	TriCon	1.94e	11.		73	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
30⅝	27	TriCn pf	2.50	8.9		6	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	TriSoM			8	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Triaind	.20r	2.1	7	4	9½	9½	9½	
24⅝	14⅝	TriaPc	.84	4.3	7	x51	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
13½	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.5	18	59	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Trinityln	1	4.8	6	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
17¼	14⅛	TucsnG	1.42	8.9	8	167	16	15⅝	15⅞	
42⅝	24⅛	TCFox	1.40a	3.5	463	x193	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ¼
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.4	6	8	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	TycoLab	.80	4.5	4	29	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.7	8	54	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
42½	21⅝	Tymshr			15	155	37⅝	36	37⅛	+1⅜
		— U—U—U —								
45⅛	23⅛	UAL	1	4.2	2	x540	23⅝	d23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
41	23⅛	UAL pf	.40	1.7		x2	23⅛	d23⅛	23⅛	—3⅛
22	14⅝	UGI	1.64	7.8	8	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
29⅝	25⅝	UGI pf	2.75	10.		z100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.4	7	32	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.4	5	355	17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
39½	17	UVInd	18c		5	99	21⅛	21	21	
99⅝	60⅛	UVIn pf	5.50	5.5		1	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.5	5	19	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
57⅝	36½	UnDLt	1.09e	2.1	9	1	u53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ¼
64⅝	49⅝	UnINV	3.93e	6.2	7	74	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅜
52½	46⅝	UCamp	2.40	4.9	9	176	49⅝	48⅛	49⅛	+ ½
42⅝	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.6	5	736	36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	7½	UnCmrce	.20	2.1		37	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.31r	6.0	6	89	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	11.	6	126	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
43	37	UnEl pf	4	11.		z120	38	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
77⅛	74½	UnEl pfL	8	11.		z340	75	d73	73	—3
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	10.		40	21	21	21	
28⅝	25⅝	UnEl pf	2.72	10.		20	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
82½	74	UnEl pf	7.44	9.7		1	76½	76½	76½	+1⅛
70⅛	46⅛	UnOCal	2.60	3.9	7	396	68⅛	67	67	—1
35	33⅝	UnOCal	wi			16	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
65½	42⅛	UPacC	2.30	3.4	10	707	63⅝	62⅛	63½	+1
22	15	UPac pf	.47	2.1		2	22	22	22	+ ¼
8½	5	Uniroyal			17	144	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
82	42	Unirval pf	8	14.		z200	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅜
15½	7⅛	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	38	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
21⅝	10⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		15	11⅛	11	11	
40⅝	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	6.4	5	126	39⅛	38⅝	39	— ⅛
30⅛	28½	UFInCal	s.90	3.0	9	69	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	UnGrly	.16	.8	7	140	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
27½	21⅝	Ullum	2.56	11.	6	17	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
23⅝	19	UIlu pf	2.20	11.		z100	19½	19½	19½	
22	12½	UnitInd	.85b	5.3	5	x8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅛	8⅛	Unltlan	.22	1.9	5	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	5	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	UnPkMn				14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	16	UnRefa	.84	3.3	4	40	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	14½	USFoS	1.58e	10.		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	29	USFid	2.40	6.7	4	180	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
33⅝	25⅝	USGyps	2	7.0	4	49	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	7.0		3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	USHom	.52	4.0	4	x342	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	USInd	.64	7.8	5	156	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	USLease	.52	3.4	6	1072	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
8	4⅝	US Rlv				34	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	USShoe	1.48	7.0	5	34	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	7.1	6	467	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
37	31	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	20	32	31⅝	31⅝	
52½	35⅛	UnTech	2.20	5.7	7	473	38⅝	37⅝	38½	+ ⅜
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf	3.87	7.4		204	52⅛	51	52⅝	+ ⅛
20	17⅝	UnITel	1.44	7.7	7	175	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅝	22	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.5		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	12	Unitrod	.50	2.2	11	19	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	Univar	.56	6.4	6	32	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
22	14½	UnivFd	.96	5.8	8	52	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅜
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.3	7	18	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
56	40	Upjohn	1.52	3.5	9	418	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
25	17	USLIFE	.66	3.1	6	x1269	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	UslfeFd	.96a	10.		10	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
19⅝	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.6	10	101	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
31½	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	10.		13	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅝	UtPL pf	2.04	9.4		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
		— V—V—V —								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.2	6	11	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
24⅝	14	VSI Co	.60	3.1	6	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Valleyln	.40	6.4	3	34	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
16½	10½	VanDrn	.92	7.0	5	8	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
21⅝	11⅝	Varian	.40	2.3	29	104	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
14½	7⅛	Varo	.32	3.4	5	118	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
26	16⅛	Veeco	.50	2.2	8	40	23	22	22⅝	+ ½
9⅝	4	Vendo			3	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Venice				70	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14¼	11⅝	VestSe	1.36e	11.		26	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
33	18⅝	Viacom	.32	1.1	15	100	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+1
15⅝	12	VaEPw	1.32	11.	7	368	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
85½	74	VaEP pf	7.72	10.		z20	75	75	75	— ¼
99⅛	86	VaEP pf	8.84	10.		z30	87½	87½	87½	—1
99⅝	89	VaEP pf	8.60	9.4		z20	91½	91½	91½	+ ¼
30⅝	25½	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Vornado			82	73	17⅝	17	17¼	
16	10⅝	Vulclnc	.75	5.4	5	14	14	14	14	
37¼	26⅝	VulcnM	1.60	4.7	7	6	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.40	1.7	12	179	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	
22½	12	Wabash	.50	3.1	5	24	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.7	7	16	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
56	42½	Wach pf	2.20	5.1		1	43	43	43	—2
7	3½	WachRty				39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅝	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.1	14	140	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+1⅜
30⅝	20⅛	Walgrn	1.40	5.2	6	16	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
40	28	WlkrA	1.60a	4.4	7	10	36⅝	36	36	
33⅝	21⅝	WallBus	.84	3.5	7	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	WalMu	1.40	6.5	4	17	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ½
35½	26½	WaltJm	1.80	5.9	6	525	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ¼
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.9		26	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ½
13⅝	7¼	WardFd			9	22	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco			4	64	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	21⅛	WarnS	1.60	6.1	7	25	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
37⅝	32⅝	WrnCom	s1	3.0	7	128	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
32½	21⅛	WarnrL	1.32	6.0	8	1259	22⅛	21⅝	22	— ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	9.8	13	11	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
32⅝	22½	WshNat	1.40	5.0	6	19	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	WasN pf	2.50	7.0		8	35½	35⅛	35½	—2
24⅛	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.1	7	24	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
31⅝	21½	WasteM	.50	1.7	4	57	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
26¼	15	Watkinj	.40	1.8	23	85	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
7½	4⅝	WayGos	.48	8.0	7	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.6	7	5	5½	5½	5½	
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.2	13	666	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	23½	WeisMkt	s.80	3.4	8	45	23⅝	d23⅛	23½	— ¼
33⅛	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	6.0	5	160	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
15	10¼	WelFM	1.25e	9.1	8	22	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
52	44⅝	WtPP pf	4.50	9.8		z20	46	46	46	+ ⅜
42	31½	WtPlPe	2.80	8.2	6	5	34	34	34	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	WstctT	.80	6.5	18	395	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.7	3	70	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	8.1		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
30½	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.1	5	222	26½	26¼	26½	
33½	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.3	11	696	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
52⅝	24¼	WPacIn	1	2.0		42	50⅝	50	50½	+ ⅛
27⅝	15	WnPubl	.88	3.2	11	49	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	8.2	8	168	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	
58	47	WnUn pf	4.90	10.		3	48½	48	48½	— ½
11⅝	9⅛	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25½	21	WUTI pf	2.56	11.		5	22⅝	22½	22½	
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.7	4	605	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
50⅛	41½	Westg pf	3.80	9.0		z120	42⅝	42	42	—1
38⅛	23⅝	Westvac	1.32	4.7	8	28	28½	28¼	28¼	
24⅛	16	Weybrg	1.08	6.0	4	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	23⅛	Weyerhr	1	3.5	8	626	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.9		12	40½	39½	40½	+ ⅜
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	4.2	8	63	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
44⅝	31	WheelF pf	2	6.4		5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
20½	9	WheelPit			2	58	19	18⅝	18⅝	
49½	32	WhelPit pf	5	12.		z100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	17½	Whlrlpl	1.40	6.8	7	192	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+ ⅜
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	5.0	6	359	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteM			4	78	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.8	6	319	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
19½	11⅝	Wickes	1.04	7.4	4	65	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ½
13⅝	6½	Wieboldt	.44	3.5	12	37	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.6	38	237	18⅛	18	18	
12⅛	6	WilshrO	.14	1.3	28	126	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
31⅝	25½	WinDx	1.44	5.5	8	x70	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	Winnbgo			13	392	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
29½	23⅝	WisEP	2.38	10.	7	97	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.0	6	6	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
21⅝	17⅛	WiscPL	1.76	9.8	7	21	18⅛	18	18	
21⅛	16⅛	WiscPS	1.42	9.9	6	130	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.0	6	48	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
17½	10	WitrR	.80	7.6	5	71	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
13⅝	6⅛	WolvrW	.30	2.9	6	71	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅛	Wometc	.60	3.0	9	183	20	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.7	14	53	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
22	17½	Wolwth	1.60	6.0	6	1398	26⅝	25½	26¼	+1⅜
12⅝	5	WorldAir			6	36	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	7	x3	66	65⅛	65⅛	
19⅝	9⅛	Wurltzr	.48	4.9	6	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10½	Wylain	.80	6.4	6	24	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
8⅝	7½	WyleLb	s.40	5.1	7	26	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	Wyly			24	336	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ½
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	47⅛	Xerox	2.40	4.1	10	1046	58⅛	57½	57⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	14⅛	XTRA	s .52	2.7	4	186	19½	18¼	19½	+1⅛
28	13⅝	Yates	.20	.8	5	46	27	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	15	ZaleCp	1	5.7	8	16	17⅝	17½	17½	
17	12⅛	ZaleIA	.80	5.7		5	14	14	14	
18⅝	10⅛	Zapata	.30b	1.8	9	68	16½	16⅝	16½	
17⅝	9⅛	ZayreCp			4	99	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ½
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	7.1	10	277	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	5.2	7	45	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 8, 1979

...ns in Canadian funds.
...es cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
...bitibi	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	
...ckiands	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
...mico E	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
...gra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
...lta Gas A	$19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
...lta Nat	$53¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅜
...lgo Cent	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
...m Bonza	$18	17⅝	18	
...ndres W A	$15	15	15	— ⅛
...rgus C pr	$15	15	15	
...sbestos	$46	45	45⅛	— ½
...sco A	$22½	21½	22⅛	— ⅜
... Con	$23	22⅝	22⅝	— 1
...nk N S	$22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
...on B	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	
...Hth Cop A	$17	17	17	
...alor Res	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
...ramalea	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
...ada M	$16	15¼	15⅝	— ½
...FP	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
... Phone	$18	17½	17½	— ½
...unswk	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
...E A	$27	26	26⅛	—1⅛
...d Frv	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
...l Pow A	$44¼	43¼	44	+ ¼
...mfio	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	
... Nor West	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
... Packrs	$28⅝	28	28¼	— ⅛
... Perm	$18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ¼
... Trust A	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
... Tung	$22½	22¼	22⅛	+ ¼
...ablesy A	$20	20	20	— ¼
... Cel	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
... Bk Com	$27	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
... Tire A	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
... Utilies	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
...odel Oil	$30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—2⅛
...ssilor	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
...lanese	$5⅝	5	5¼	
... Distrb	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
... Gas	$21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
... Fardy	350	345	350	+ 5
...nwest	$6	6	6	
...ka R	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
...lpml	$6	5⅝	6	
...sh Intl	$12¼	12	12¼	
...prus	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ½
...n Dev	$11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
...lson	$21¼	20⅝	21⅛	— ¼
...knsn	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
... Bridge	$33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅜
...sco A	$35	34½	34½	— ½
...n Store	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	
... Pont	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
...ex L A	$16¼	16	16	— ⅛
... Mol	200	195	200	+15
...thom A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
...co	$10	9⅝	10	
...on C	$7⅝	6⅝	7	— ¼
... Nik A	$56⅝	54¼	55	—1⅜
... Ind A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
...ncona	$10½	10½	10½	— ¼
...ser A	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
...hauf	$12½	12¼	12½	
... Res	465	445	445	—20
...Distrb A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
...Distrb w	260	250	250	—15
...raltar	$7½	6⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
...dyear	$21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
...h G	$47	46½	46½	— 1
...nduc	129	121	121	— 8
... Oil Sds	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
... Forest	$44⅝	44	44⅛	— ¼
...ybnd	$22	21½	22	+ ½
... Crp A	325	325	325	— 5
...lequin	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
...ker A	$11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
...es D	$12¼	12	12¼	
...lay Co	$27⅝	27¼	27⅛	— ½
...	$18⅛	18	18⅛	
...	$15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
...s	$14	14	14	+ ⅛
...d Gas	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
... Mogul	$6	6	6	— ⅛
... Pipe	$18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
... Grp A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
... A	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
...ock	$23⅛	22⅝	23	
...r Re	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
... Kotfa	400	395	395	— 5
...Y H	$27½	27	27	— ½
... A A	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
...lt A	$21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
... Min	$42	42	42	— ¼
...na	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
... Cem	$6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
...oc	315	310	310	
...Co A	450	445	445	— 5
...Co B	420	420	420	
... M	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
...	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
830 Mclan H A	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
17389 MB Ltd	$23	22½	22½	— ⅜
600 McGraw H	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
21447 Molson A	$26⅝	25½	26¼	+ ½
1000 Molson B	$24½	24	24	— 1
14217 Moore	$38⅝	37⅝	38	— ⅛
1600 Murphy	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1363 Nat Trust	$23	22⅝	23	
22299 Noranda A	$42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
45405 Norcen	$20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅝
975 NTecm B w	$22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
900 Nowsco W	$30	30	30	
18925 Oakwood P	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5100 Ocelot B	$14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8510 Oshawa A	$9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8169 Pace Pet	$14⅝	14	14	— ½
1500 Pamour A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3700 PanCan P	$49	48½	48½	—1½
13930 Pembina	$8⅝	7⅝	8½	— ⅛
26580 Petrolina	$32	30⅛	30¼	—1⅜
21400 Peyto Oils	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1975 Pine Point	$33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
4700 Place G	330	325	325	— 5
31200 Placer	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
700 Ram	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3500 Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
8100 Reichhold	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15974 Revnu Prp	189	181	181	— 9
1450 Roman	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
130 Rothmon	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
5300 Sceptre	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8450 Scotts A	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
29590 Shell Can	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
29694 Sherritt	$10½	9⅝	10	— ⅛
300 Sigma	$24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
16898 Simpsons	290	280	280	—10
1920 Simpsn S A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
1710 Slater Stl	$19⅝	19	19	— 1
2325 Southm	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
350 St Brodcst	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
25190 Stelco A	$29¼	28½	28⅝	— ½
3525 Steep R	400	400	400	— 5
4489 Teck Cor A	$14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
7400 Teck Cor B	$13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
900 Teledyne	$9	8⅝	9	— ¼

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
5074 Tex Con	$63½	62	62	—1⅜
5110 Thom N A	$16¼	16	16	— ½
8290 Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
18900 Torstar B	$19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
4070 Traders A	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
9335 Trns Mt A	$11¼	11	11	
20713 TrCan PL	$20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
13352 Turbo Cl B	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
8838 UGas A	$11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
1300 Union Oil	$21½	21	21	— ½
1505 U Keno	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	
1500 U Siscoe	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
400 Un Carbid	$22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
2000 Van Der	490	490	490	— 5
3185 Versil Cor	$14⅝	14	14	— ½
800 Vestgron	$14⅛	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
1055 Weldwod	$21⅛	21	21	
5900 West Mine	$5½	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
17096 Weston	$26¼	26	26	
16050 Woodwd A	$23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅜
3580 Yk Bear	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

Total sales 4,089,865 shares

European Gold Markets

May 9, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	247.00	247.95	—1.00
Zurich	247.125	248.375	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	259.48	261.65	+5.43

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Canadian Indexes

May 9, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	243.33	242.08
Toronto	1,455.40	1,445.80

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Strike	May.	Aug.	Nov.
250	2.25-3.25	12.50-13.50	18.00-19.00
255	1.25-2.25	9.75-10.75	16.00-17.00
260	0.50-1.50	7.25-8.25	14.00-15.00
265	—·—	5.25-6.25	12.00-13.00
270	—·—	4.00-5.00	9.25-10.25

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...ntreal Stocks

...g Prices May 8, 1979

...n Canadian funds.
...nts unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
...nadl	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
...Mont	$22½	22¼	22⅝	— ⅜
...Res	$11⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅜
...nt	$13½	13½	13½	
...ath	$13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
...TxtA	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
...nt	335	325	330	—5
...s	$41⅛	41	41	
...st	$21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
... Co	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
... Bk	$40⅝	40	40	— ¼
...alco	$16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅜
...best	300	300	300	+5

...tal sales 603,296 shares.

Steady Progress at home and in international markets.

Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank – (DGZ) was again able to maintain its course of steady progress with satisfactory results during 1978. Assets rose to DM 20.7 billion while business volume reached DM 21.3 billion.

With a long tradition as a banker's bank, DGZ stepped up its international lending activities to state banks, governments as well as corporate clients. Special emphasis was also put on broadening the Bank's financing of German exports.

In the field of underwriting, DGZ participated in practically all Euro-DM issues, numerous Eurocurrency operations and several private placements. The Bank took part in 187 loan issues by foreign borrowers and participated in two equity issues.

Domestically there was significant expansion in money market credit activities with other financial institutions. With the authority to issue own bonds funding requirements were easily met and the Bank's papers were again in strong demand by institutional investors. Security dealing, particularly in fixed-interest instruments, expanded both with domestic and international clients.

DGZ is the sole central banking institution on the federal level of the vast German savings banks network and as such ranks among the leading wholesale financing institutions.

Financial Highlights 1978	DM million
Balance Sheet Total	20,442
Due from Credit Institutions	5,980
Debentures and Bonds	2,662
Receivable from Non-Bank Clients	10,524
Fixed Assets	110
Deposits from Credit Institutions	7,107
Deposits from Non-Bank Clients	1,136
Own Debentures in Circulation	11,304
Capital and Published Reserves	330
Surplus from Interest and Commissions	113
Personnel and Administrative Expenditures	31
Taxes	49
Net Profit	19

DGZ International S.A., the 100% Luxembourg subsidiary, also reported a successful financial year with continued strength in Euromoney and Eurocredit operations.

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· Deutsche Kommunalbank ·
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the "small" team with big resources

NEW YORK, May 9 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.50	1.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	97-98	73-74
Lead spot, lb	0.40	0.31
Copper elect., lb	97½-95¾	64¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4463	5.4908
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	8.164	5.146
Gold N.Y., oz	248.20	179.15
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
May 9, 1979	1,064.60 f	921.90f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
May 9, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.35	6.35	6.03	6.35	-
Mar	7.10	7.30	7.15	7.30	+.12
May	8.59	8.95	8.45	8.80	+.17

Est. sales: 286 sales Tues. 12.

Total open interest Tues. 1,348 up 6 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	153.00	153.50	152.00	153.00	—1.50
Jul	157.75	157.75	155.50	157.57	—0.87
Sep	160.50	160.60	158.70	160.56	—1.05
Dec	158.25	158.75	156.75	158.53	—1.11
Mar	153.00	154.51	152.60	154.51	+0.04
May	154.00	154.50	154.00	154.23	—0.10

Est. sales: 1,760 sales Tues. 1,163.

Total open interest Tues. 10,069 up 52 from Mon.

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Weekly net asset value
on *May 7, 1979*
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $65.32
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $47.59
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Moët·Hennessy

At its meeting on 20th April 1979, the Board of Directors of MOËT-HENNESSY adopted the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1978, which showed a net profit of F.Fr. 39,333,636 including an exceptional gain of F.Fr. 4,805,268.

The distribution proposals to be put before the Annual General Meeting called for 28th June 1979, will provide for a dividend of F.Fr. 5.50 per share which, coupled with the tax already paid to the Treasury, will produce a total income of F.Fr. 8.25.

It should be recalled that a payment on account of F.Fr. 5.00 was made on 31st January 1979, bringing the total dividend for the year to F.Fr. 10.50 net and, allowing for the tax already paid, the income as a whole to F.Fr. 15.75, an *increase of 25% over the previous year.*

The company's accounts for the business year 1978 have been revalued in accordance with the regulations in force, a process which entails the creation of a "revaluation reserve" of F.Fr. 434,133,198, in respect of assets of a non-depreciable nature.

Consolidation Results of the Moët-Hennessy Group
(In Thousand Francs)

	1978	1977
Turnover before tax	1,917,000	1,527,455
Gross trading profit	209,000	152,609
Net book profit	89,000	66,042
Net adjusted profit	104,000	65,665
Cash-flow	157,000	106,772
Net adjusted profit per share	33.00	20.80

The Group's consolidated turnover thus shows a rise of 25.5%. The trading profit for its part is up by 37.1%, and the net adjusted profit has increased by 59.3%. It should be pointed out in this connection that all the French companies forming part of the MOËT-HENNESSY group on 31st December accordingly takes into account additional depreciation totalling F.Fr. 8,744,000 though this does not affect the net profit.

Champagne Business

The consolidated turnover for the year 1978 was 21.9% up on 1977 and reached F.Fr. 874,500,000. The trading account showed showed a profit of F.Fr. 121,080,000 as against F.Fr. 67,300,000 the previous year. The net adjusted profit for its part, calculated using the customary methods, amounts to F.Fr. 59,220,000 as against F.Fr. 27,590,000 in 1977. This increase in results, due to the growth of sales and the improvement of trading conditions, also takes into account the favorable stock position since 1975.

This year's figures shown below still include the losses of the Californian subsidiary which were largely due to the rise in interest rates in the United States.

Cognac Business

The consolidated turnover of the Cognac sector amounted to F.Fr. 480,840,000 as against F.Fr. 396,340,000 in 1977, an appreciable increase. Nevertheless trading difficulties in 1978, particularly the problems caused by the fall of the Dollar, made it impossible to match the results of 1977 and, based on a trading profit of F.Fr. 17,030,000 as against F.Fr. 25,050,000 in 1977, the net adjusted profit accordingly amounts to F.Fr. 11,360,000 as against F.Fr. 16,890,000 in the previous year.

Perfume and Beauty Product Business

This sector includes for the first time the ROC companies in which the MOËT-HENNESSY group acquired a majority holding in 1978.

The turnover of all the companies in this sector reached F.Fr. 561,750,000 in 1978, a rise of 35.7% over the previous business year, and produced a consolidated trading profit of F.Fr. 76,160,000 that reflected an increase of 13.3%. The net adjusted profit for its part was up 21.8% to a total of F.Fr. 34,960,000.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	8.25	8.33	8.22	8.28	+0.03
Sep	8.56	8.67	8.55	8.65	+0.07
Oct	8.76	8.85	8.76	8.84	+0.06
Jan	9.22	9.22	9.22	9.20	
Mar	9.57	9.60	9.52	9.60	+0.08
May	9.79	9.82	9.72	9.82	+0.08
Jul	9.97	10.05	9.97	10.05	+0.11
Sep	10.15	10.25	10.15	10.25	+0.10
Oct	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	

Est. sales: 2,250 sales Tues. 2,599.

Total open interest Tues. 34,077 up 284 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	141.00	141.00	140.25	138.90	+1.75
Jul	143.40	144.75	142.55	141.90	+1.10
Sep	146.25	147.00	145.05	144.70	+1.05
Dec	149.75	150.80	148.65	148.60	+0.60
Mar	151.50	152.00	151.40	150.35	+0.75
May	152.50	153.40	152.40	152.00	+0.55

Est. sales: 892 sales Tues. 733.

Total open interest Tues. 6,226 up 101 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	104.50	104.80	104.20	104.40	—0.40
Jul	106.40	107.00	105.80	106.20	—0.20
Sep	106.60	107.00	106.00	106.50	—0.20
Nov	102.35	102.35	102.00	102.20	—0.55
Jan	98.00	98.75	98.00	98.75	+0.30
Mar	98.90	99.30	98.50	99.30	+0.30
May	99.10	99.10	98.75	99.80	+0.50
Jul	99.50	99.60	99.50	100.30	

Est. sales: 625 sales Tues. 435.

Total open interest Tues. 7,976 up 34 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	62.45	63.15	62.30	63.00	+0.73
Oct	63.98	64.45	63.75	64.40	+0.75
Dec	63.50	63.88	63.35	63.79	+0.52
Mar	64.40	64.60	64.40	64.65	+0.35
May	65.35	65.45	64.35	65.50	
Jul	66.70	66.70	66.70	66.10	+0.15

Est. sales: 4,450 sales Tues. 7,513.

Total open interest Tues. 37,890 off 217 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	85.60	86.90	85.60	86.70	
Jul	86.85	88.00	86.65	87.75	+1.90
Sep	87.60	88.00	87.10	88.30	+1.90
Dec	88.20	89.20	87.70	88.85	+1.85
Jan	89.30	89.30	89.30	88.95	+1.80
Mar	87.70	89.50	88.35	89.25	+1.75
May	88.95	89.30	88.65	89.50	+1.70
Jul	88.60	90.00	88.60	89.75	+1.65
Sep	89.30	90.00	89.30	90.05	+1.65
Dec	89.70	90.50	89.45	90.40	+1.60
Jan	89.90	89.90	89.90	90.50	+1.60

Est. sales: 7,200 sales Tues. 10,372.

Total open interest Tues. 47,924 off 812 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
May	815.00	834.00	815.50	834.80	+20.80
Jun	825.00	832.00	825.00	839.00	+14.00
Jul	836.00	847.00	825.80	846.00	+14.50
Sep	848.00	859.50	837.50	858.40	+14.10
Dec	865.00	877.00	854.50	875.40	+14.00
Jan	871.00	880.00	861.00	880.80	+13.90
Mar	881.50	893.50	872.00	891.60	+13.80
May	891.50	900.00	885.50	902.40	+13.70
Jul	902.80	902.80	894.50	913.20	+13.60
Sep	913.00	913.00	911.00	924.00	+13.50
Dec	929.00	929.00	929.00	940.50	+13.50
Mar	945.00	945.00	942.50	956.80	+14.10

Est. sales: 21,000 sales Tues. 31,249.

Total open interest Tues. 184,473 up 353 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	414.50	419.30	412.00	419.30	+10.00
Oct	412.00	418.30	411.50	418.00	+9.70
Jan	413.00	419.00	413.00	419.30	+10.00
Apr	414.00	420.60	414.00	420.60	+10.00
Jul	419.00	419.00	418.00	422.50	+10.00
Oct	420.00	420.00	420.00	424.70	+10.00

Est. sales: 1,895 sales Tues. 2,901.

Total open interest Tues. 8,672 off 118 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
May	247.80	247.80	247.80	250.80	
Jun	248.70	252.50	248.20	252.30	+4.60
Jul	250.90	251.00	250.90	254.30	+4.50
Aug	252.90	257.20	252.90	256.90	+4.70
Oct	257.80	261.60	257.60	261.60	+4.80
Dec	262.80	266.60	262.00	266.30	+4.90
Feb	267.20	270.70	267.00	271.00	+5.00
Apr	272.50	275.00	272.00	275.70	+5.10
Jun	276.50	280.80	276.50	280.40	+5.20
Aug	281.10	281.30	281.10	285.10	+5.30
Oct	286.00	286.00	286.00	289.90	
Dec	291.00	295.00	291.00	294.70	+5.50
Feb	296.00	296.00	296.00	299.50	+5.60

Est. sales: 20,000 sales Tues. 22,139.

Total open interest Tues. 168,627 up 512 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES
May 9, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	3.67½	3.75	3.66¼	3.75½	+.10
Jul	3.59	3.68	3.58½	3.67	+.09¼
Sep	3.59½	3.68½	3.58¾	3.66¼	+.07¾
Dec	3.69½	3.77	3.68	3.75¼	+.07½
Mar	3.77¼	3.85	3.75¼	3.84	+.08
May	3.76½	3.86	3.76½	3.84	+.07

Sales Tues. 11,079.

Total open interest Tues. 35,128, off 605 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.63	2.65¾	2.62	2.65¾	+.04¼
Jul	2.68½	2.71¼	2.68	2.70	+.03
Sep	2.72	2.74	2.71¼	2.72¾	+.02¼
Dec	2.74½	2.76¼	2.73¾	2.74¾	+.02
Mar	2.82¼	2.84¼	2.81¼	2.82¾	+.02
May	2.87¼	2.90	2.85¾	2.88	+.02

Sales Tues. 41,769.

Total open interest Tues. 160,257, up 1- 662 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	7.14	7.19	7.11½	7.16	+.05¼
Jul	7.30½	7.36	7.27¼	7.32½	+.05½
Aug	7.34	7.40	7.31½	7.35¾	+.05½
Sep	7.21	7.26½	7.18½	7.22½	+.04½
Nov	7.10	7.16	7.07½	7.12¼	+.04½
Jan	7.19½	7.25½	7.17½	7.22¼	+.04½
Mar	7.31	7.37	7.29	7.32½	+.03½
May	7.39½	7.44½	7.37½	7.41	+.03

Sales Tues. 56,252.

Total open interest Tues. 105,637, off 3- 587 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	187.50	188.00	186.80	187.60	+.80
Jul	193.20	194.20	192.70	193.60	+1.00
Aug	195.50	196.20	194.80	195.90	+1.30
Sep	194.50	195.50	194.00	195.00	+1.20
Oct	193.80	193.40	192.00	192.90	+.90
Dec	194.00	194.70	193.00	194.40	+1.50
Jan	195.50	196.00	194.60	195.90	+1.40
Mar	198.50	198.80	197.50	198.60	+1.30
May	199.50	200.50	199.50	200.00	+.80
Jul				203.00	+1.70

Sales Tues. 18,332.

Total open interest Tues. 47,000, off 788 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	25.60	25.80	25.51	25.68	+.17
Jul	25.90	26.19	25.80	26.07	+.20
Aug	26.08	26.33	25.92	26.18	+.23
Sep	25.90	26.20	25.85	26.05	+.23
Oct	25.65	25.85	25.60	25.80	+.20
Dec	25.45	25.68	25.35	25.57	+.20
Jan	25.40	25.65	25.40	25.53	+.18
Mar	25.41	25.70	25.40	25.58	+.23
May	25.45	25.75	25.40	25.65	+.23
Jul	25.50	25.70	25.40	25.60	+.30

Sales Tues. 16,479.

Total open interest Tues. 56,660, off 982 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.49	1.52¾	1.49	1.52	+.05¼
Jul	1.54¼	1.57¾	1.54¼	1.57½	+.05½
Sep	1.58½	1.61¾	1.58¼	1.61¾	+.05
Dec	1.66	1.67¾	1.65¼	1.67½	+.03½
Mar	1.71½	1.72¾	1.71	1.72½	+.03½

Sales Tues. 853.

Total open interest Tues. 4,882, off 292 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	75.35	75.85	74.12	74.12	—1.50
Aug	73.60	73.90	72.20	72.20	—1.50
Oct	72.10	72.30	70.57	70.57	—1.50
Dec	72.45	72.80	71.10	71.10	—1.50
Jan	72.80	72.80	71.70	71.70	—1.10
Feb	73.30	73.40	72.15	72.20	—1.10
Apr	73.60	73.60	72.30	72.30	—1.17
Jun	74.50	74.50	73.25	73.25	—1.12
Aug	73.50	73.50	72.25	72.25	—1.00
Oct	72.50	72.65	71.70	71.70	—.70

Est. sales: 30,920; sales Tues. 37,673.

Total open interest Tues. 71,932, up 972 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	88.65	88.90	87.07	87.12	—1.43
Aug	87.30	87.70	85.95	85.95	—1.50
Sep	87.45	87.65	85.90	85.90	—1.50
Oct	86.20	86.65	85.07	85.07	—1.50

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	86.95	87.25	85.42	85.62	—1.33
Jan	88.00	88.55	87.15	87.25	—1.05
Mar	88.20	88.50	86.82	86.90	—1.20
Apr	88.85	88.85	87.32	87.32	—1.15

Est. sales: 4,712; sales Tues. 4,648.

Total open interest Tues. 22,078, off 5 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Jun	48.82	48.85	47.32	47.32	—1.50
Jul	48.85	48.85	47.37	47.37	—1.50
Aug	45.62	45.70	44.12	44.12	—1.50
Oct	42.25	42.30	40.80	40.80	—1.50
Dec	43.25	43.35	41.77	41.77	—1.50
Feb	43.40	43.40	41.85	41.85	—1.50
Apr	41.75	41.75	40.05	40.07	—1.45
Jun	43.35	43.35	42.50	42.50	—1.10
Jul				43.00	—.72

Est. sales: 7,570; sales Tues. 6,119.

Total open interest Tues. 25,558, up 152 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	55.40	55.40	53.55	53.55	—2.00
Jul	53.85	53.95	52.17	52.17	—2.00
Aug	50.80	50.80	48.95	48.95	—2.00
Feb	51.10	51.10	49.80	50.10	—1.12
Mar	50.50	50.50	49.55	49.55	—1.15
May	51.00	51.00	50.10	50.30	—1.20
Jul	51.50	51.50	51.00	51.00	—.75
Aug	50.60	50.70	49.80	49.80	—.57

Est. sales: 5,559; sales Tues. 7,334.

Total open interest Tues. 10,108, up 66 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
May	48.80	49.00	48.70	49.00	—.15
Jun	52.60	52.60	52.30	52.30	—.25
Jul	51.25	51.25	50.75	50.75	—.40
Aug	48.60	48.60	48.55	48.55	—.20
Sep	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	—.20
Oct	45.25	45.25	45.25	45.25	—.50
Nov	44.75	44.75	44.30	44.30	—.90
Dec	45.75	45.75	45.00	45.00	—.75
Jan	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.80	

Sales Tues. 42.

Total open interest Tues. 1,843, off 14 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
May	53.70	54.40	53.60	54.25	+.85
Jun	53.90	54.25	53.60	54.25	+.50
Jul	56.30	56.30	55.70	55.95	

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug				57.05	
Sep	58.35	58.85	57.70	57.95	—.55
Oct				57.00	
Nov				61.00	
Dec	62.00	62.00	61.45	61.45	—.50

Est. sales: 225; sales Tues. 198.

Total open interest Tues. 1,101, off 33 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	225.80	230.80	225.80	230.80	+5.00
Jul	221.30	226.10	221.30	226.10	+5.00
Sep	214.80	219.60	214.80	219.60	+5.00
Nov	206.80	209.40	205.80	209.10	+4.30
Jan	205.30	208.90	205.30	208.50	+3.00
Mar	211.00	211.00	208.00	211.00	+3.10

Est. sales: 1,7590; sales Tues. 1,912.

Total open interest Tues. 6,859, off 22 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	197.50	199.70	197.20	199.50	+2.08
Jul	198.50	202.10	198.50	201.60	+3.40
Sep	199.50	202.80	199.40	202.70	+3.70
Nov	198.60	202.20	198.30	201.80	+3.80
Jan	200.40	204.00	200.40	204.00	+4.00
Mar	204.00	205.50	204.00	205.50	+2.70
May				205.50	+2.70
Jul				205.00	+2.50
Sep				205.00	+2.50

Sales: Tues. 492.

Total open interest Tues. 3,683, up 41 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.36	90.41	90.36	90.40	+.03
Sep	90.36	90.40	90.34	90.39	+.04
Dec	90.44	90.46	90.42	90.46	+.03
Mar	90.51	90.53	90.49	90.53	+.04
Jun	90.58	90.59	90.56	90.59	+.03
Sep	90.61	90.62	90.57	90.62	+.03
Dec	90.64	90.64	90.62	90.62	—.01
Mar	90.65	90.66	90.64	90.66	+.02

Est. sales: 2,506; sales Tues. 3,916.

Total open interest Tues. 58,855, up 427 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	85-21	85-31	85-19	85-31	+13
Sep	85-19	85-28	85-18	85-27	+10
Dec	85-22	85-31	85-21	85-30	+10
Mar	85-24	85-31	85-22	85-31	+10
Jun	85-21	85-30	85-21	85-30	+10
Sep	85-20	85-28	85-19	85-28	+10
Dec	85-17	85-25	85-16	85-25	+10
Mar	85-13	85-22	85-13	85-22	+09
Jun	85-12	85-19	85-12	85-18	+07
Sep	85-08	85-17	85-08	85-17	+08
Dec	85-09	85-15	85-09	85-15	+08

Sales: Tues. 3,598 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 64,964, up 401 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	87-31	88-07	87-30	88-07	+10
Sep	88-07	88-14	88-05	88-14	+10
Dec	88-13	88-21	88-12	88-20	+10
Mar	88-17	88-24	88-16	88-24	+10
Jun	88-19	88-26	88-17	88-25	+10
Sep	88-16	88-25	88-16	88-25	+11
Dec	88-16	88-23	88-16	88-23	+09
Mar	88-15	88-23	88-14	88-23	+10
Jun	88-22	88-22	88-21	88-21	+09
Sep				88-21	+10
Dec				88-21	+10

Sales Tues. 6,294 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 47,917, off 745 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	10.54	10.54	10.52	10.54	—.03
Sep	10.90	10.90	10.88	10.88	—.04
Dec	10.78	10.81	10.78	10.80	—.01
Mar	10.70	10.72	10.70	10.71	+.02
Jun	10.62	10.62	10.62	10.62	+.03
Sep	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.49	—.02

Sales Tues. 195 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 1,812, up 4 from Mon.

IMM Futures
May 9, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5900	0.5902	0.5888	0.5894—0.0007	
Sept	0.6032	0.6037	0.6023	0.6021—0.0000	
Dec	0.6143	0.6148	0.6136	0.6147—0.0003	
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6252	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6332	Unch.
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4895 a	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4940 a	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2300 a	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2306	Unch.
YEN					
June	4733	4736	4712	4728	+0037
Sept	4795	4804	4789	4799	+0039
Dec	4860	4875	4850	4868 a	+0040
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4875 b	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0630	2.0645	2.0600	2.0625—0.0040	
Sept	2.0580	2.0585	2.0530	2.0575—0.0045	
Dec	2.0540	2.0555	2.0525 a	2.0535 a—0.0045	
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.0490	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8622	0.8627	0.8590	0.8594—0.0029	
Sept	0.8617	0.8623	0.8586	0.8592—0.0029	
Dec	0.8638	0.8632	0.8596	0.8600 b—0.0032	
Mar	0.8618	0.8622	0.8608	0.8610 a	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5304	0.5306	0.5297	0.5304	+0.0002
Sept.	0.5372	0.5376	0.5369	0.5371 a—0.0001	
Dec	0.5440	0.5440	0.5436	0.5430—0.0010	
Mar	0.5482	0.5482	0.5477	0.5417—0.0005	
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5515	Unch.

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
May 9, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	920	935	— 5
Aug	947	940	945	950	+ 4
Oct	990	985	992	995	+ 12
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	988	995	+ 8
Dec	1,030	1,030	1,028	1,030	+ 3
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,060	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	1,080	— 5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,075	1,095	— 5
28 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,420	1,390	1,408	1,420	— 5
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,418	-	+ 5
Sep	1,460	1,445	1,455	1,457	+ 15
Dec	1,486	1,470	1,482	1,490	+ 13
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,495	1,510	+ 21
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,495	-	+ 15
30 lots					

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
May 9, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	105.95	104.10	105.00	105.10	104.40	104.45
Oct	109.60	108.40	109.30	109.35	108.70	108.75
Dec	113.70	112.40	113.30	113.35	112.75	112.80
Mar	118.30	117.25	118.10	118.20	117.45	117.55
May	120.50	119.90	120.60	120.85	120.00	120.50
Aug	124.00	122.75	124.35	124.60	123.75	124.25
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	127.75	128.40	127.25	128.00
1,278 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,634	1,600	1,630	1,633	1,593	1,594
Jul	1,608	1,575	1,603	1,604	1,576	1,578
Sep	1,627	1,614	1,622	1,624	1,603	1,604
Dec	1,692	1,678	1,690	1,691	1,670	1,672
Mar	1,712	1,698	1,711	1,712	1,692	1,693
May	1,712	1,698	1,711	1,712	1,692	1,693
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,740	1,755	1,730	1,747
2,578 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,595	1,585	1,587	1,590	1,592	1,595
Jul	1,564	1,547	1,550	1,551	1,563	1,564
Sep	1,563	1,544	1,547	1,548	1,558	1,560
Nov	1,556	1,542	1,545	1,545	1,558	1,559
Jan	1,549	1,539	1,545	1,546	1,558	1,559
Mar	1,538	1,529	1,535	1,537	1,542	1,543
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,525	1,545	1,535	1,537
2,455 lots of 5 tons.						

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.60
Albert Heijn	100.00
Algembank	357.00
Amrobank	74.10
A'Dam Rub	50.50
Fokker	25.10
Heineken	87.00
H.V.A.	51.00
Hoogovens	34.50
K.L.M.	116.50
Nat. Nedder	113.70
Pakhoed	44.50
Philips	25.40 XD
Robeco	161.00
Rolinco	131.00
Rorento	121.90
Royal Dutch	142.90
Unilever	130.90
Van Ommer	189.50
VMF-Stork	43.90

Brussels

Arbed	2,725
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,770
Cockerill	540
Electrobel	6,850
GB-Inno-BM	2,670
Hoboken	3,090
Petrofina	4,580
Ph. Gevaert	1,292
Soc. Generale	2,100
Solvay	2,630
Un. Miniere	836

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	55.40
B.A.S.F.	138.50
Bayer	147.20
Commerzbank	188.90
Cont. Gummi	60.00
Daimler	282.00
Demag	N.Q.
Deutsche Bnk	269.00
Dresdner Bnk	269.00
Hoechst	137.90
Hoesch	43.00
Karstadt	319.80
Kaufhof	224.00
K.H.D.	182.00
Lufthansa	88.80
Mannesman	157.00
Metallgesell.	248.80
Neckermann	176.00
RWE.new	165.20
Schering	237.00
Siemens	250.00
Thyssen	96.20
Varta	171.00
Veba	146.50
Volkswagen	228.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.61
Anglo-Am	0.45½
Barclays Bnk	4.83
Beecham Gp	7.98
BICC	1.41
Boots	2.27
Bowater	2.00
BAT Ind.	3.18
BOC Int'l	0.79
Brit. Pet.	11.86
Burmah	1.30
Cadbury Sc.	0.65
Chartered	1.66
Courtaulds	1.09
De Beer D	3.95
Decca Rec	4.08
Distillers	2.41
Dunlop	0.74
E Mus Ind	1.83
GEC	4.35
Free St Ged	22.00
GKN	2.95
Glaxo Go	4.98
Gold Fields	2.46
Gt Un St	4.38
Guinness	2.06
Hawker-Sidd	2.54
Hudson Bay	$14.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	4.00
Imps	1.04
Marks & Spen.	1.25
Metal Box	3.42
Nichols	0.64
Plessey	1.06
Rand Mines	0.47
Rank Org.	2.86
Royal Dutch	42.00
R.T.Z.	3.35
Shell	7.98
Thorn (A)	4.74
Tube Invest.	4.24
Union Carb.	3.46
Vickers	2.02
War L3½	0.33¾
West Deep	$13¾
West Drief	$38.00
West Hold	$28½
West Min	1.63
Woolworth	0.81
ZCI	0.13

Milan

Bastogi	751.00
ERBA	1,470.00
EncMarelli	263.00
Fiat	2,775.00
Finsider	160.00
Generali	42,000.00
IFI	2,306.00
Italgas	763.00
Italsider	391.50
LaRinas	81.75
Montedis	179.50
Olivetti	1,050.00
Pirelli	1,669.00
Snia Visco	793.00

Paris

Air Liquide	391.50
Aquitaine	608.00
BSN	553.00
Carrefour	1,732.00
Cim Lafarge	243.40
Cie Bancaire	388.00
CFP	168.50
CGE	385.00
CCF	145.50
Ferodo	380.00
Gen Occident	254.00
Imetal	75.40
L Oreal	704.00
Mach Bull	59.00
Michelin	1,081.00
Moet Henn	476.00
Moulinex	109.00
Paribas	225.00
PUK	91.40
Penarroya	53.80
Perrier	304.00
Peugeot	367.00
Rh Poulenc	114.00
Sacilor	15.10
St Gobain	137.50
Suez	291.00
Telemecan	751.00
Thomson	217.20
Usinor	11.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,355
Buehrle	2,625
B Boveri	1,850
Cib Geigy	1,340
Cr Suisse	2,195
Fisher	725
HofRochN	8,150
Nestle	3,460
Sandoz	4,500
Sle B. Suisse	381
Sulzer	2,440
U.B. Suisse	3,215

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	92.60	92.50	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	125.06	125.63	127.07	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	144.84	145.97	159.63	144.84
London 30	538.90	549.30	558.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	301.68	307.45	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	76.15	76.60	82.57	55.45
Paris (6)	122.28	121.84	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	592.54	592.14	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	451.88	450.70	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,240.88	6,236.82	6,286.10	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	337.70	337.30	340.70	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange
May 9, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	339	Matsu E. Wks	561
Canon	565	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	147
Dai Nip. Print	580	Mitsubi Corp.	452
Fuji Bank	334	Mitsui Co.	315
Fuji Photo	632	Mitsukoshi	477
Hitachi	255	Nippon Elec.	333
Honda Motor	575	Sharp	463
C. Itoh	328	Sony Corp	2,070
Japan Air L.	2,850	Sumitomo Bank	325
Kansai El. Pwr.	995	Taisho Marine	253
Kao Soap	630	Takeda	503
Kirin Brewery	457	Teijin	146
Komatsu	354	Tokyo Marine	335
Kubota	275	Toray	170
Matsu El. Ind.	732	Toyota	926

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the May 9, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0605	4.261	108.66 *	47.09 *	0.2434	——	6.801 *	120.20 *	38.655 *
Brussels (a)	30.30	62.65	15.98	6.927	3.58 *	14.709	——	17.6785	5.68
Frankfurt	1.896	3.914	——	43.32 *	2.24 x	92.01 *	6.254 *	110.62 *	35.55 *
London (b)	2.0662	——	3.9145	9.036	1,746.75	4.254	62.57	3.5365	11.0025
Milan	846.20	1,749.30	446.33	193.44	——	410.68	27.92	494.14	158.60
New York (c)	——	2.06685	1.8961	4.3705	846.30	2.0609	30.315	1.7135	5.334
Paris	4.376	9.0465	230.73 *	——	5.169 x	212.26 *	14.434 *	255.36 *	81.94 *
Zurich	1.71385	3.5408	90.36435 *	39.16475 *	0.2055	83.128 *	5.65425 *	——	32.1066 *
ECU	1.3313	0.644073	2.52414	5.821	1,126.61	2.74314	40.3483	2.28158	7.10647

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.338 ; Escudo: 49.03 ; Israeli £: 23.10 ; Peseta: 66.075 ; Schilling: 13.9405 ; Sw.krona: 4.3955 ; Yen: 213.075 ; Norw krona: 5.1745 ; Fin mark: 4.0105 ; Belgian financial franc: 31.095 ; Hong Kong $: 5.0405 ; Singapore $: 2.204 ; Canadian $: 86.165 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

FOR SALE

NEW YORK CITY MANSION

973 Fifth Avenue
is the site of the 1979 Decorators' Showhouse.

Sixteen well-known designers have transformed the interiors of this landmark historical mansion into a spectacular display of luxurious living spaces, while enhancing the majestic proportions of the rooms. Built by Stanford White in 1903, the house overlooks New York's Central Park at 79th Street. Cloaked in romance and history, in its seventy-six years the house has been owned by aristocracy and clergy, and it is now for sale. The house will be open to the public from May 2nd to May 31st.

For further information, please contact
Xenia Krinitzky at (212) 765 6000.
Purchase price upon request. Brokers protected.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9⅞-10	5¼-5⅜	13/16-15/16	12-12¼	8⅛-8⅜
2 M.	10⅛-10½	5⅜-5½	15/16-17/16	12-12¼	8½-8¾
3 M.	10⅜-10⅜	5½-5⅝	1⅛-1¼	12-12¼	8½-8¾
6 M.	11 1/16-11 3/16	5 15/16-6 1/16	2¼-2⅜	12⅛-12⅜	8 15/16-9⅛
1 Y.	10 15/16-11 1/16	6½-6⅝	29/16-11/16	12-12¼	9⅜-9⅝

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, May 9, 1979

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	6½	6⅞
AFAProt	9½	11
AVMCp	3⅞	4⅜
AddisnW	11½	12¼
AdvRoss	2⅞	3⅛
AdvMicr	25¾	26½
AlexAlex	25⅞	26½
Allcoinc	21	22
AllynB	9	10
AFinCp	22½	23½
AFurn	3⅜	3⅝
AGreet	12⅝	12¾
AIntGp	49⅞	50⅜
AMicros	14⅜	15⅛
AWelding	15⅜	16¼
Anadite	8	8⅝
AnheusB	23	23½
AntaCp	7⅞	8⅝
ArdenGp	3½	3⅞
ArkWGs	22⅞	23
AsdColo	22½	23¼
AtlGsLt	15⅝	16
BairdCp	7⅞	8¼
BangHE	13½	14
BkamRt	13⅝	14¼
BasicRs	8¼	8⅝
BasstFr	16	16⅝
BaylsMk	9	9½
Beeline	8¼	9⅛
BetzLab	30½	31¼
BibbCo	13½	14
BirdSon	20½	22
Birtchr	2⅜	2½
BlkHillP	22⅝	23½
Bonanza	4	4¼
BrookS	33½	35
BrwTom	21¼	21⅝
Buckbee	5⅝	6⅛
Buckeye	17⅝	18¼
BurnupS	6	6⅝
CalWtSv	31½	33
ConradH	2⅜	2⅝
CapSwC	13	13½
CapInAir	3⅜	3⅝
CoreCp	7½	8½
CnVtPS	14⅝	15
ChmLea	23⅝	24½
ChesUtl	9⅝	10⅛
CircleF	5	6
CitzUtA	37⅝	38⅞
CitzUtB	33⅞	34
ClarkJL	27⅞	29
ClowCp	7⅝	8⅛
ColoVent	1½	2⅛
ComCtH	24½	25
CmiShr	22½	24½
CnwTel	39	41
ConnGn	33⅝	34⅝
ConPap	57	58
Crawfd	14½	15½
CrosTre	19⅝	20⅝
CutlrFed	⅜	1½
Cycltron	13	14½
DanlyM	19¼	20¼
DiaDes	13	13½
DavtMal	23⅝	25⅝
DiKibAg	25½	26¼
DeLuxC	31	31⅛
DelCanT	11⅝	12⅛
DelIntB	23½	24½
DeweyEl	1⅞	2⅜
DiaCrys	24	25
DixnCrs	29	30½
Decutel	6⅝	7⅛
DollrGn	8⅝	9¼
Donldsn	20½	21½
DorchGs	13⅝	14
DoylDB	20½	21¼
DunkinD	13¼	13⅝
Durlron	14⅝	15⅝
EatnVnce	5¼	6
EcolnLab	21⅞	22⅝
ElPasEl	10	10⅝
ElderBe	8⅝	9½
EleNucl	4⅞	5⅛
ElModul	5⅞	6⅛
EnrDev	17¼	18¼
Entwistl	2⅜	3½
EqiOil	20⅝	21¼
EthanAl	32	33
Fabri	13-16	1 1-16
FidUnLf	31	31½
FtBkSys	36⅝	37
FtBostn	19⅝	20½
FtEmpS	10½	11
FtWnFin	4⅝	4⅞
Flickar	13⅝	13⅞
FloatPnt	14¼	15¼
FloWatU	⅜	⅞
ForestO	16½	17
Formigli	2½	3¼
FrankCp	8¼	8⅝
FrankEl	12	12½
GnRlEst	8½	10
GoReins	164	168
GovEFo	11⅞	12½
GreenM	10⅝	11⅛
GrayAdv	35	38
Gifintel	15	16½
Gyrodyn	4½	5⅛
Hardwk	16⅝	17½
HrsRow	12⅝	13¼
HarpGp	22	22⅝
HartfNt	15⅝	16⅛
HewdF	20	20⅝
Hojobm	2⅛	2⅜
Hoover	11⅛	11⅝
HorizRs	1	1½
Hyattint	15½	16½
IndNucl	4	4⅛
Infraind	3⅛	3⅝
IntelCp	44⅝	45⅝
IntrcEnr	7⅞	8⅛
IntmtGs	13⅝	13⅞
InBkWsh	9⅛	9½
IwaSoUt	23⅝	23⅞
JamWP h	10	11
Jamsby	16⅝	17½
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	16⅝	17½
KalsSt pf	20	20⅝
Kalvar	2⅛	2⅝
Kaman	17⅝	18½
KmpAm	9½	10
KateGre	¼	¾
Kaysam	3	3⅝
KellySv	26½	28
Keuffel	15⅝	16¼
Kimball	16	16½
Kinglnf	13½	14½
KnapeV	15	16
Kratos	13½	14½
Lancein	18½	19⅝
LandRes	3	3½
LaneCo	22¼	23¼
LidStar	7⅝	8½
LinBcst	39½	40¼
Losefrn	10½	11½
MadsGE	14⅝	14⅞
MagellPet	3¼	3 7-16
MairRt h	1 5-16	1 9-16
Mallkrt	27½	28½
MatAsst	22⅝	22⅞
MaulLP	25½	27
McCorm	13⅝	14¼
McQuay	10½	11¼
MidstxW	20½	21½
MdldCap	6	6½
MidlRes	4½	4⅝
MidlBks	27	28
Millipr	25	25⅝
MissVIG	14	15
MontCol	7⅝	8⅛
MoorePd	18½	19½
MorgRes	2	2⅜
Mostek	22¼	22⅝
MotchM	14¼	15¼
MotClub	5½	6
Mueller	22½	23½
NargCo	23	24½
NatGOil	14¼	15¼
NwldRE	14	15
NJNGas	14⅛	14⅝
NielsnA	24	24½
NielsnB	23⅝	24⅛
NoCarGs	11⅞	12⅝
NeEOil un	75	76½
NwtNGs	11⅝	12½
NwstPS	16⅝	17¼
Noxell	19⅝	20¼
OgilvyM	20⅝	21½
OhFerro	9⅝	10⅛
OtterTP	19⅝	20⅛
PCAInt	7⅛	7⅝
PabstB	12⅝	12⅞
PcGaR	20⅝	21⅛
PauleyP	8⅛	9
PeerMf	8⅝	9½
PanoEnt	14⅛	15⅛
Petrolit	51½	52½
Pettibon	24½	25½
PierceSS	10½	11¼
Pinkrtn	29	30
PlanHlB	20⅝	21¼
Plastine	1	2
Ponds	6½	7⅛
Progrp	1⅛	1½
PbSvNC	11⅛	11½
PurtBen	18⅝	19½
PutDCap	8½	9
Qualims	5⅛	5½
RosenPr	6⅞	7⅛
Raychm	87	89
Raymnd	27¼	28¼
RecgEq	7⅞	8¼
RoadEx	28	28¾
RobbMy	32½	34½
Rosslon	4⅛	5¼
Rouse	10⅝	11
RusStov	15½	16
Sadlier	3⅞	4½
ScanDt	2⅜	2⅞
ScrippH	49	51
SeisDelt	11¼	11¾
Svcmstr	26⅝	27⅜
Showmt	34½	35½
SolidStS	10⅝	11¼
SCalWtr	14¼	15
SwGsCp	11	11⅝
SwEISv	15⅝	16
Standyn	27	27⅝
StdRegs	25¼	26¼
StanHP	24½	25½
SterlSt	5⅞	6¼
StrawCl	26½	28
SuperEl	7	7⅛
TIME DC	6⅛	6⅝
Tampax	26½	27½
TecumP	61	63
Tennant	28	30
Tiprary	9⅝	10⅛
ToscoCp	13⅝	14⅛
TrnsOcO	18	19
TricoPd	44½	47½
TrimOG	5⅝	6⅛
TysonFd	14⅝	15⅝
UnMcGil	10	11
USSurg	18⅝	18⅞
USTrck	15¼	15⅝
UVaBsh	25	25½
UnPenP	16¼	17⅛
ValyGas	9⅞	10⅛
VanDus	19¼	20
Valcro	9⅝	10⅛
VaNBsh	14⅛	15⅛
WshEnr	14⅛	14⅝
WebbRs	15½	16⅛
Weldtrn	2	2⅜
WigtnMg	9⅛	10⅛
WellsGa	3⅜	4⅜
WmMtr	4⅞	4⅞
WmorC	28	28⅝
WoodLof	27½	28¼
WWEnp	6⅝	7⅛
WrlghtW	5	5⅛
ZionUtn	19⅝	20½

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91½	92½
Ashland 7½-82	94⅝	95⅝
Australia 8⅛-83	93⅝	94⅝
Australia 8⅛-91	93⅝	94⅝
Australia 8½-92	90	91
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90⅝	91⅝
Barclays 8½-92	90½	91½
BCHyd. 7⅝-85	89⅝	90⅝
Bell Can 7⅝-87	88⅝	89⅝
BFCE 8⅛-83	96⅝	97⅝
Brazil 9⅛-84	94⅝	95⅝
Brit Gas 9-81	97⅝	98⅝
BrokenHill 8-85	92	93
Cdc Berm. 8⅛-84	94⅝	97⅝
Cdn NatlR 8⅛-86	91½	92½
Charbonas 8⅛-81	96⅝	97⅝
CityInvest 8⅛-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	86½	87½
Conoco 8-86	94⅝	95⅝
Cutler Ham 8-87	91⅝	92⅝
EEC 8⅛-82	95⅝	96⅝
EEC 7⅝-84	90⅝	91⅝
ECS 8⅛-81	97½	98½
ECS 8⅛-97	89⅝	90⅝
EIB 8⅛-83	94½	95½
EIB 8-84	92½	93½
Elf Aquit. 8⅛-85	92⅝	93⅝
EMI 9⅛-89	91⅝	92⅝
Ericsson 8½-89	91½	92½
Esso 8-86 nov	97	97⅝
Eurofima 8½-83	96½	97½
Fiat 8-83	93½	94½
First Chic 7-80	97⅝	98⅝
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9⅛-83	99	100
GulfWesta 8⅛-84	93½	95
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	97	98
ICI 8⅛-87	92	93
ISE Cnda 9-82	96⅝	97⅝
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96½	97½
Kidde W.8⅛-85	92	93
Kockums 8-83	95⅝	96⅝
Manitoba 8⅛-83	95	96
Michelin 9⅛-86	97½	98½
Midld Intl 8⅛-86	95	96
Montreal 9⅛-83	98	99
NCBoard 9-87	89⅝	90⅝
NatWest 9-86	96	97
NBrunswick 9-83	97⅛	98⅛
NBrunswick 8-84	91⅝	92⅝
NZealand 9⅛-82	98⅝	99⅝
NZealand 8½-83	95⅛	96⅛
NrgKombk 8½-91	92⅛	93⅛
Norsknyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	96⅝	97⅝
Occidental 9⅝-83	99	100
Offsh Min 8⅛-85	92	93
Ontario 9-83	97⅝	98⅝
OntarioHyd 8-87	89⅝	90⅝
ProvSaskat 8⅛-86	94	95
QuebProv 8½-81	96⅝	97⅝
QuebProv 9-83	97½	98½
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	90⅛	91⅛
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Shell 8-86	94	95
Shell 7½-87	91⅝	92⅝
Singer 8⅛-82	94½	95½
Stnd 8⅛-86	97½	98½
Sweden 8⅛-87	90⅝	91⅝
SwedStCo. 7⅝-82	94⅛	95⅛
TMay 7⅝-87	89	90
Textron 7⅝-87	90⅝	91⅝
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
UnOil 7½-87	92⅝	93⅝
Utah 8-87	92⅝	93⅝
Vwagen 7⅝-87	88⅝	89⅝
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91
BrbadHale 4⅝-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	70½	72½
Chevron 5-88	150½	152½
Chrysler 4⅝-88	65	67
Chrysler 5-88	66	68
Cr Suisse 4⅛-91	117	119
Cumminl 6⅛-86	88½	90½
Dartind 4⅝-87	80½	82½
EastKodak 4½-86	83	85
Ford 6-86	89	91
Ford 5-88	80	82
GenElec 4¼-87	76½	78½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	88½	90½
Gillette 4⅝-82	85	87
Gillette 4⅝-87	73½	75½
GulWesta 5-86	84½	86½
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
ICI 6⅝-97	99⅛	100⅛
INA 6-97	94	96
ISE 6⅝-89	86	88
ITT 4⅝-87	72	74
Jusco 6-92	109½	110½
Komatsu 7⅛-90	126⅛	127⅛
MorganJP 4¼-87	91½	93½
Nabisco 5⅛-88	94½	96½
OwensIll 4½-87	99	101
PenneyJC 4½-87	70½	72½
RCA 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4⅝-83	132	134
Revlon 4⅝-87	114	116
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb 4⅛-87	82	84
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	89½	91½
Tyco 8½-88	102½	104½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	89½	91½
WarnLamb 4½-87	73½	75½
WarnLamb 4⅛-88	70	72
Xerox 5-88	73½	75½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Ashland 5-88	112	114
Beatrice 6⅛-91	102½	104½
Beatrice 4½-92	84	86
Beecham 6⅛-92	120¼	121¼
Boots 6⅝-93	110⅛	111⅛
Borden 6⅝-91	98½	100½
Borden 5-92	85½	87½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	95.87	88.92
Previous	95.87	88.91

Wednesday's New Highs and Lo[ws]

NEW HIGHS—6

Conn Gen · Royal Dut · Sterl Dr[ug]
Piedmt NGs · StaleyMfg · Unilevr

NEW LOWS—54

AMIntl · ElMemM pf · NorStaP[ow]
AlaP 8.16pf · Fischb Mre · OhE 3.9[0pf]
Alcoasco · GoPw 7.72pf · OhPw 1[...]
Am Home · GfUn pfB · Outbd M[...]
AmTT pf · Harnischfg · PepsiCo
BallyMfg wi · JerCenP 4pf · PhEl 9.[..]
BellCnda wi · JerC 13.50pf · PubSvc
BosE 8.88pf · JerCeP 11pf · PSvCol
CenHud Gas · JerCe 8.75pf · RCA cv
CIlLt 4.50pf · KCPL 4.50pf · Sambos
CinG 7.44pf · KanGasEl · Smithkl
Coachmn · Kroger wi · Sperry
CmwEd pf2 · Lonelsl Ltg · Timeln[c]
CmE 2.87pf · McDer 2.60pf · ToledE
CnPw 2.50pr · MetEd pfJ · UAL Inc
Disney W. · MetEd pfH · UAL Inc
Dravo Corp · Mobil wi · UnEl $[.]
Duq 2.10prK · NVFCo s · WelsMk[t]

London Metals Mark[et]
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
May 9, 1979

	Today Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Copper wire bars:			
Spot	948.00	948.50	931.00
3 months	954.50	955.50	936.00
Cathodes: spot	937.00	938.00	921.50
3 months	946.50	947.00	928.00
Tin: spot	7,390.00	7,400.00	7,410.00
3 months	7,185.00	7,190.00	7,125.00
Lead: spot	573.00	575.00	560.00
3 months	537.00	537.50	525.50
Zinc: spot	383.50	384.50	376.50
3 months	395.50	396.00	389.00
Silver: spot	394.20	394.50	397.40
3 months	404.90	405.00	407.50
Nickel: 3 months	3,120.00	3,130.00	3,060.00

Market Summar[y]

NYSE Most Active[s]
May 9, 1979

	Sales	Close
Ramada In	1,233,900	9⅝
Greyhound	461,300	12⅝
SnlFeInt	434,900	28⅞
Sterl Drug	420,400	20⅝
BankAmer.	286,600	25⅝
CaesarsWld	277,100	64⅝
Am Home	263,700	25⅝
Gen Motors	255,800	59⅞
AmTT	249,400	58⅝
BallyMfg	241,400	69⅝
CharterCo wi	241,400	10⅝
McDonnD	219,800	29
PepsiCo	215,500	23⅝
Squibb Corp	206,700	30⅝
MGM s	195,300	21⅝

	Today NYSE Close
Volume (in millions)	27.67
Advanced	594
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.
Declined	571
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.
Unchanged	414
Total Issues	1,579
New highs	6
New lows	54

Dow Jones Averag[es]

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	834.55	842.26	829.09	838.42
20 Trn	220.98	222.93	219.46	221.90
15 Utl	99.05	99.80	98.65	99.56
65 Stk	283.15	285.45	281.46	284.49

Standard & Poor['s]

	High	Low	Close
Composite	100.01	98.50	99.46
Industrials	111.75	110.03	111.09
Utilities	48.04	N.A.	48.25
Finance	11.79	11.64	11.75
Transp.	13.79	13.59	13.74

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	56.02	55.67	55.96
Industrials	62.02	61.66	62.01
Transp.	44.55	44.21	44.55
Utilities	37.28	37.15	37.28
Finance	58.32	58.07	58.32

Odd-Lot Trading in [N.Y.]

	Shares Buy	Sales
May 8	160,067	351,871
May 7	177,591	366,725
May 4	180,450	293,211
May 3	170,893	309,580
May 2	141,553	299,590

*These totals are included in the s[...] ures.

American Most Acti[ve]

	Sales	Close
ResrtIntA	126,400	41
Tubos Max	97,400	36
HuffyCp	83,800	16
Beverly Ent	80,600	8
Franklin Rl	79,000	8
Heinicke	76,000	3
Marindus B	66,900	1
Syntex Corp	64,500	33
HouORM	64,400	12
Anken Ind	56,400	28

	Today AMEX Close
Volume (in millions)	3.27
Advanced	222
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.
Declined	239
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.
Unchanged	272
Total Issues	833
New highs	N.A.
New lows	N.A.

AMEX Stock Ind[ex]

High	Low	Close
177.13	175.66	177.01

Prices Pos[t] Small Gai[ns] On Wall St[reet]

(Continued from Page 9)

pany is recalling some nasal sp[ray] ...

General Public Utilities [was] unchanged at 9⅝. Sharehold[ers at] its annual meeting rejected [a pro]posal to end nuclear power g[enera]tion at its Three Mile Island [plant].

However, William Kuhns, [GPU] chairman, told a news conf[erence] that it may be two to four [years] before the disabled facility [is] reopened. The "company's p[resent] thinking points toward a d[elayed] reopening of the plant," he sa[id].

Mr. Kuhns declined to [predict] the amount of the dividend [to be] declared by the board at th[e next] dividend meeting. The co[mpany] last month cut the quarterl[y divi]dend to 25 cents from 45 cent[s].

He said GPU will also eli[minate] 600 jobs and reduce its co[nstruc]tion spending by $125 milli[on this] year and by $200 million in [1980 to] cut costs due to the fi[nancial] squeeze caused by the accide[nt].

In other news, Interna[tional] Telephone & Telegraph chie[f exec]utive Lyman Hamilton Jr. s[aid the] company seeks to achieve at [least a] 15 percent return on average [share]holders' equity by the early [1980s]. "We made significant p[rogress] toward this goal by increas[ing re]turn on equity from 11.6 pe[rcent in] 1977 to 12.4 percent las[t year]. Based upon 1979 first [quarter] results, I would expect th[e] improvement in return on [equity] over 1978 will continue the [move]ment toward" the target, he s[aid].

The Council on Wage an[d Price] Stability named its first co[mpany,] the Cement Division of Ide[al Basic] Industries, as being out of [compli]ance with the anti-in[flation] program's price standards.

American Stock Exchange [index] also gained with the index [rising] to 177.01.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —

7⅝ AAR .38 3.5 6 202 11 10½ 11 + ⅛
3½ AAV .29e 7.0 6 7 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ APS .44 5.1 6 33 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
ATI 5 1¼ 1¼ 1¼+ ⅛
AVC 5 8 11⅜ 11 11¼
7 AVX .50 1.7 10 23 29¾ 28⅝ 29⅝+ ¾
⅞ AZL 13 13 5⅝ 4⅞ 5⅛+ ½
⅜ AZL pf .48 10. 7 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
½ AbrdMf .40b 5.4 5 12 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜
⅞ AcmeU .38 2.8 12 x8 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
⅞ Action 24 3⅛ 3 3⅛
¼ ActonCp .30 3.0 6 x11 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅛
½ AdamR .12 1.0 18 33 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ¼
¼ AdobeO .20 .8 22 84 24⅝ 23⅝ 24 + ¾
⅛ AegisCp 6 52 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
½ AeroFlo .20a 1.8 5 2 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜+ ⅛
Aeronca 12 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
⅞ AffilCap .10e 1.7 22 12 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
¾ AffilHsp .28 4.9 9 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
¾ AffilPub .80 3.5 8 4 23 22⅝ 23 + ⅛
⅜ AfterSix .32 5.0 5 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
⅛ AlskAir .28r 4.1 2 49 5 4⅞ 4⅞
⅜ AlbaW .15e 4.1 2 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
Alcolac .18 2.1 8 60 8⅝ 8 8⅝+ ⅝
AllegA wtO 24 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
¼ AllianT .36e 4.5 7 5 8 8 8
⅝ AlmySt .20e 2.9 6 2 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
⅜ Alphaln .10e 1.1 12 25 9½ 9⅛ 9½+ ½
¼ Altamil .32e 2.8 4 8 12 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
⅜ AltecCp 15 3 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞—1-16
½ Alcoa pf3.75 8.8 z190 42½ 42½ 42½
Amdhl .40 1.8 13 357 40½ 38½ 40 +1½
AmAgro 18 23 16¼ 15⅝ 16¼+ ⅛
¾ AmBilt .12e 1.4 5 5 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ½
AmBrd wt 7 29⅝ 28⅝ 29⅝+ ¾
½ ABusPd .40 4.1 7 6 10 9⅞ 9⅞
⅛ AmCapCp 29 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
⅛ AContrl .56 5.3 7 1 u10½ 10½ 10½+ ⅛
⅜ AIntPict 25 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
½ AIsraeli .09e 2.6 3 4 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
½ AMzeA .48 4.7 7 14 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
½ AMzeB .48 4.7 7 28 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
⅛ AmMfa 1.90f 5.2 4 1 36¼ 36¼ 36¼— ⅛
AMdBld s 17 94 12⅛ 12¼ 12½
AMotin .30 2.3 6 66 13 12⅞ 13
AmPetf 2.20 7.5 7 3 29⅜ 29½ 29½+ ⅛
APrecs .40 4.6 6 12 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
AScIE .04e .6 13 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
¼ AmSeal .40 3.1 11 6 13 12¾ 12¾— ⅛
AmTec .50a 5.6 4 2 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞
AngloC .18e 1.2 8 123 15⅝ 15⅛ 15½— ⅛
Ankem .52 2.5 11 564 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝
Anthony .40 4.3 4 39 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼
ApiDta .16 1.9 7 33 9 8⅝ 8⅝
ApldDev 16 90 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
AquitCo .47 1.8 14 231 26⅜ 25½ 25⅝+ ¾
Armin .12 .8 9 25 14½ 14⅜ 14½+ ⅛
ArrowA .20 2.2 6 10 9 9 9
Arundel 6 33 9½ 9¼ 9½+ ¼
Asamer .30 2.1 23 14¼ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
Astrex 9 19 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½
Atalnto .15e 2.8 4 7 5½ 5¼ 5¼— ¼
Alco Ind 9 13-16 13-16 13-16
AltsCM .05e 1.5 15 168 3⅜ 3⅛ 3¼+ ⅛
AtlasCp wt 7 5⅞ 5¼ 5¼
Audiotr .12b 2.2 5 1 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
Augat .44 1.4 14 156 31 30½ 31 + ¾
AutoTrn 392 3⅜ 2½ 3 + ⅜
AutmRad 11 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
AutoSw 1.20 2.9 11 12 41¾ 41½ 41½— ⅛
AVEMC .34 6.3 5 5 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜
Avondl 1.20 7.0 11 6 17¼ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
Aydin 11 32 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅜+ ⅛

— B—B—B —

BRT 277 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
BTU 15 35 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
Badger .70 6.6 5 11 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
Baker .20 5.3 9 3⅞ 3⅝ 3¾+ ⅛
Baldor .28 1.0 12 28 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅝+ ½
BaldwS .32a 4.7 9 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
BanFd 1.62e 9.1 18 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
Bangor wt 99 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅜+ ⅛
Banistr .40 4.3 16 18 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼— ⅛
BarcoCa .12 2.5 21 24 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
BarnesE 13 6 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅜
Barnwl .20 2.1 134 3 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
BarryR .20b 1.0 11 18 20 20 20 + ¼
BarthS 11 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
Bartons 21 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
BaruchF 29 24 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
Barwick 13 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
BergEnt 3 15 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅛
BeranB .24 2.6 7 55 9⅝ 9⅛ 9¼+ ⅛
BraB pf1.15 7.9 2 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
BernzO 21 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
Berven 1 2½ 2½ 2½
BethCp 11 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
Beverly .06e .9 9 806 6⅝ 6 6⅛+ ¼
BicPen .48 5.0 7 39 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
Bickfrd .05e 2.7 5 14 2 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
BigVSp s .24 3.0 5 2 8 8 8
BinkMf 1b 5.4 6 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
BodinAp 11 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
BoltBer .20 1.6 19 12⅛ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ⅛
BowVall .10 .4 17 187 24⅝ 23⅞ 24 — ⅜
Bowmar 22 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
BradfdN .26 2.9 7 74 9 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
Branch .20 5.0 3 49 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
Braniff wt 6 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
BreezeCp .57f 4.9 7 4 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
BrlstBr .60 2.9 9 2 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
BroDart .20 5.0 8 2 4 4 4 — ⅛
BrodySe 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
BrooksP .44 2.8 12 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
BrownCo wt 68 3 3 3
BrnFA 1.16 3.5 11 8 33⅛ 33 33⅛— ¼
BrnFB 1.16 3.3 12 45 35 34⅝ 35
Buell .50 4.5 4 6 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛
Bulldex 5 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
Burnsin .60 6.1 6 42 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛

— C—C—C —

CK Pet .16 1.2 37 24 14⅛ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
CDI 7 223 10⅛ 9½ 9⅞— ⅜
CHB Fd .57t 8.0 5 37 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
CMI Cp .05e 1.1 7 38 4⅜ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛
CRS .30 3.1 5 3 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
CWTron .70 3.0 5 4 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
CagleA .05e .6 6 3 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜
Caldor .40 2.1 7 43 18¾ 17⅞ 18⅝+ ⅝
Calcomp 15 124 8½ 8¼ 8½+ ¼
CalPIC 1.60a 3.1 7 101 51 48⅞ 50⅞+2⅝
Camco .20 1.0 9 22 20 19⅝ 20 + ½
CaChbA 1 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
CdnHomO 24 44 12⅞ 11⅞ 12⅝
CdMarc .30 3.3 9 22 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
CdnMerr 20 6 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
CdnOcc .58a 1.9 15 5 30½ 29⅝ 30½+ ¾
CdnSupO 16 172 97½ 96¼ 97¼+ ½
Caressa .05e 1.3 9 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
Carnat 1.50 5.7 8 114 26⅝ 26¼ 26½+ ¼
CareEn 1.20 6.8 6 2 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ¼
CaroPLpf 5 9.5 z30 52½ 52½ 52½+1
CarrolDv 9 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
CastlAM 1b 6.5 5 x4 15⅝ 15½ 15½— ⅛
CasFd 1.68a 8.1 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
Cavitrn .10e .7 45 17 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅜+ ⅛
CelluCft 7 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
CenM pf3.50 11. z140 33 33 33
CentSe .45 11. 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
Cenvill 1.20 7.4 5 11 16⅜ 16 16⅛
CertifCp 9 22 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
Cetec .08 1.8 9 4 4½ 4½ 4½
ChadMI .60 8.7 6 3 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
ChampHo 13 480 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
CharlM s 5 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛

7⅝ 6⅝ ChrtM pf.75 12. x4 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
9 6½ Chmpist .24 3.1 8 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
20⅝ 19½ ChfRv 1.60a 7.8 13 9 20½ 20 20½+ ½
37 15⅝ ChiefDev 1e 3.1 26 125 32½ 31⅝ 32
11½ 6⅝ ChildWld 6 13 9 8⅝ 9 + ⅜
12⅝ 6½ ChiltnCp .30 4.1 4 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
18⅝ 13 CircleK 1 6.3 8 12 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ Citation .56 4.9 8 192 11½ 10⅞ 11½+ ¾
6 3 Clabir .14b 4.8 8 102 3⅝ 3½ 3½
18 7⅛ Clarml .30e 3.0 4 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ ClarkC .15e 3.3 7 2 5½ 5½ 5½
11⅝ 5⅝ Clarostat 4 1 10 10 10 — ⅛
16⅝ 15⅝ Clopving s 5 4 15⅝ d15 15 — ⅜
5½ 2⅝ CohenHat 8 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 2⅞ Cohu .16e 3.8 13 7 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ Colemn .92 5.0 7 17 18⅝ 18½ 18½— ⅜
21⅝ 9⅛ ColCml 47 199 15⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝—1
13⅝ 6⅝ Colwell .60 5.2 8 8 11½ 11½ 11½— ⅛
34¼ 22⅝ Cominc 2 6.7 9 43 29⅝ 29½ 29⅝+ ⅛
16¼ 13⅝ ComA pf1.60 11. 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
18⅝ 9¼ CmMtl .60 3.7 4 16 16¼ 16⅜ 16½+ ¼
35⅝ 13⅝ Comdint 7 160 26 25½ 26 + ⅜
5½ 1½ ComdrCp 25 12 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
12⅝ 8⅝ Compco s.20 1.8 13 21 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ CompuD 5 7 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+ ⅛
7⅝ 13-16 Compinv 14 3½ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
26⅝ 10⅝ Conchm .80 3.9 7 4 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ ConcrdF 6 8 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 8⅝ Condec .30f 2.8 506 35 10⅝ 10 10⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 5 ConsHm 5 30 9 8⅝ 9 — ⅛
28⅝ 16⅝ Conrock .90a 3.4 8 7 27 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 3½ Conroy .16 3.6 5 12 4½ 4⅛ 4½+ ⅛
12⅝ 5⅛ ConsOG 221 11⅛ 10⅝ 11⅛+ ⅜
11½ 8⅝ ConsRef .60 6.7 7 11 9 8⅞ 9
34 13⅝ CookP .15t 20 8 33 32⅝ 33
6½ 2⅝ CoopJr .10e 2.9 1 3½ 3½ 3½+ ⅛
27⅝ 13 CoreLb .28 1.2 17 x40 24⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
21⅝ 11⅝ Cornco .80b 4.2 11 9 19¼ 19⅛ 19¼
31⅝ 13⅝ Cornlius .80 4.2 9 35 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛+1⅛
5½ 2⅛ Cramer 23 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ CrestFo 5 8 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
20⅝ 9½ CrestOil .24a 1.3 23 67 18 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
32⅝ 18 Crompt 1.40 5.2 4 18 27⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
32½ 22 CrossAT 1.20 4.6 9 137 26½ 26 26 — ⅛
80⅝ 20⅝ CwnCP .40a .9 4 169 72¼ 69⅝ 70½—1
Crowein s 10 8 8 8
17½ 9⅛ CrutcR .36 2.5 19 34 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝+ ⅛
32⅝ 14⅝ CrystlO .40 2.1 488 21 29⅝ 29⅛ 29¼— ½
29⅝ 16 CubicCp .60 3.6 4 86 17¼ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
22½ 16⅝ Curtico 1.10 5.9 5 4 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛

— D—D—D —

4⅝ 2⅝ DCL 4 13 4⅛ 4 4
3⅝ 2½ DWG .25t 13. 7 75 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
14⅝ 6⅝ Damson 55 58 9⅝ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅜
25⅝ 13⅝ Datapd .30 1.7 8 80 17⅝ 17 17⅝— ⅜
14⅝ 9 DayMn .25e 1.9 22 30 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅜— ¼
7⅝ 1⅝ DeRose 22 15 2 2 2
4⅛ 2½ Decoratr .24 8.3 10 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
20⅝ 13½ DelLabs .48 3.2 14 19 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
14 6 DelhiO .87e .6 15 50 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
22 15⅝ DenTal .20 .9 17 76 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅝
23⅝ 21⅝ Depstir s1.40 6.2 5 1 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
2⅝ 1 DesanJw 10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
15⅝ 9 DevCpA 4 12 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
20⅝ 17⅝ DevonGp s 4 z650 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ⅛
7⅝ 2⅝ Dialcon 35 95 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 14⅝ Dillard .40 2.4 6 17 16⅝ 17 + ⅛
2⅝ 1 Diodes 7 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
36 14 Documat 11 55 23⅝ 22⅝ 23
125¼ 52¼ DomeP 10 239 114½ 113 114½+1½
23 15⅝ Domtr 1.80a 8.3 4 37 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅝+ ⅜
19½ 11⅝ Dowvry .46 3.2 4 11 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅝+ ⅝
19⅝ 16⅝ DraxUt 1.68 9.2 6 18⅝ 18¼ 18⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 7 DrFoir .40 4.8 8 3 8½ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
1⅛ 3-16 Dunlop .08r 5.3 9 18 1½ 1½ 1½
19⅝ 13 DpixPd .80 4.4 4 6 18⅝ 18 18⅝+ ½
13½ 8⅝ DurTst .40b 4.3 9 23 9⅛ 9 9¼
6⅝ 2⅝ Dynicln 163 106 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛

— E—E—E —

7 3⅝ EAC .21e 5.6 x3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
21⅝ 11⅝ EarthRes 1 5.2 8 38 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝
22⅝ 16½ EstnCo 1.20 6.2 7 1 19 19 19
5⅝ 1⅝ Edmos 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
21½ 14⅝ EDO .60 3.5 8 14 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ Ehren .10a .8 10 20 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ ElAudD 3 37 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
24⅝ 15⅝ Electrsp 1 5.9 6 6 17⅝ 17 17 + ⅛
15⅝ 8½ ElecEng .24 2.0 10 28 12 11⅝ 12 + ⅜
36½ 23⅝ ElecAm 1.40 4.4 7 5 32⅛ 32 32
9⅛ 6⅝ EmrRd 5 14 8⅝ 8⅝ 8½+ ⅛
10½ 5⅝ EnovRs .24 3.3 12 11 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛
3⅝ 2⅝ Ero Ind 8 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
8½ 5⅝ Espey .15e 2.0 12 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
18 11⅝ EsqRd .57e 3.7 5 1 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛
5⅛ 1½ EtzLav .10e 2.0 18 40 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
21⅝ 13 EvansAr .40 2.2 10 10 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ Exectve 10 20 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛

— F—F—F —

10 6⅝ FPA .40 4.1 2 9 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅜
9½ 3⅝ FSF Ind .12 2.3 41 5⅛ 5 5⅛
11⅝ 10 Fabind s 4 36 11⅝ 11 11
6⅝ 2⅝ FairTex 4 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ FairfNob 8 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛
7⅝ 2½ FairmC .15 2.6 24 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
16½ 9 FamDlr .36 2.8 7 7 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
14 8⅝ FayDrg .20b 2.0 7 3 10⅛ 10 10⅛— ⅛
21 11⅝ FedMart .40 3.3 5 18 18 18
8⅛ 4⅝ FedRes 17 145 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛
33⅝ 18⅝ Felmnt .25 .8 15 38 30 29½ 29½— ½
5⅝ 2⅝ Fidelco 64 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
16 11⅝ FinGen .40b 2.9 7 7 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
13⅝ 10⅝ FinGnA .40b 3.6 6 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
24⅝ 16 FtSLSh 1b 4.8 4 9 21 21 21
6⅛ 3⅛ Fstmrk 8 1 4 4 4
19⅝ 10 FischrP 1t 7.8 6 11 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
19⅝ 15⅝ FitchGE 1.80 10. 5 7 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Flapo 11 34 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
11⅝ 3⅝ FlanEnt 6 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
41⅝ 23⅝ FlightSf .28 .8 15 9 36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅝+ ⅛
12 7⅝ FlaRck .21e 2.4 4 9 9⅛ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
17½ 7 FlowGen 10 27 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 10⅝ Flowers .44 3.6 7 8 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
19⅝ 17⅝ FlukeJ s 12 239 17⅝ d16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
10 5⅝ Foodrm .50 6.8 5 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
8½ 6 FooteM 9 12 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
31⅝ 26⅝ Foote pf2.28 6.9 2 u32 32 32 + ⅛
25⅝ 9⅝ ForestC .10 .7 8 3 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
8½ 3⅛ ForestLab 27 7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞
9⅝ 4⅛ FrankInRt 24 789 u 8⅝ 7⅝ 8⅝+ ⅝
11⅝ 5⅝ Franks .36 4.4 6 5 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
7 4½ Friedm .24b 4.7 4 12 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛
15⅝ 5⅝ FriendFr 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
13 9⅛ Friena s .40 3.9 4 12 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼
9½ 6 Frischs .30b 4.5 5 10 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
19⅝ 9⅝ FrontA .20b 2.1 5 105 10 9⅝ 9⅝+ ½
9⅝ 4 FrontlA wt 19 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛

— G—G—G —

2⅝ 1⅛ GIExpt 11 41 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ 2½ GIT 22 4 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ GRI .30 4.9 8 16 6⅝ 6 6½
2⅝ 1¼ GTI 5 14 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
15⅝ 5⅝ Galaxy .06f 1.2 3 11 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
14⅝ 6⅝ Garan .81e 9.8 5 14 8⅝ 8 8⅝+ ⅛
4½ 2⅝ Garland 3 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
28½ 10⅝ GatLiet .40b 2.3 9 x37 18⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
3⅝ ⅛ Gaynor 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
GelmSc n .18 2 19⅝ 19¼ 19¼
5 2½ GnEmp .24a 5.3 6 23 4⅝ 4⅝ 4½+ ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ GenExp 151 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅜+ ⅛
5½ 2⅝ GnHous 4 18 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Genisco 9 10 3 2⅝ 3 + ⅛
30⅝ 13⅝ GerbSc .20 .8 11 30 26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅛+ ⅜
27⅝ 18⅝ GiantF 1.30 5.3 5 16 25⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ½
14½ 7⅝ GnfYell .60e 5.7 12 52 10½ 10⅛ 10½+ ⅛
7⅝ 5 Glosrock 16 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛

34⅝ 19⅝ Glatfltr 1.20 3.7 7 14 32½ 32 32⅛+ ⅛
30 14⅝ Glnmr .72 3.2 7 14 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅝+1⅛
11⅝ 7⅝ Glasser .48 4.2 6 9 9½ 9½ 9½— ⅛
3½ 1⅝ Glover 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
6½ 3½ Gldblatt 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
18⅝ 6½ GoldnCyc 37 6⅝ d 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
44⅝ 9 GldNugt .08f .4 33 553 20⅝ 18⅝ 19 + ⅝
14 7 GoldWH .64 8.5 4 13 7½ 7½ 7½
1⅛ ⅝ Goldfield 28 11-16 11-16 11-16
3 1⅝ GoodLS 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
2⅝ ⅝ Gdrich wt 62 1⅛ 1 1
26 12 GormR 1.28a 5.5 8 2 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝
13⅝ 6⅝ GrahMf .30 3.6 25 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
11½ 7⅝ GrandAu .51e 5.4 5 37 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛— ⅛
18⅝ 9⅝ GrndCI .50 4.2 6 13 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
19½ 8⅝ GraharA 106 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
9⅝ 5⅝ GlAmInd 4 35 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
8 4⅝ GtBasinP 29 46 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛
33⅝ 18⅝ GtLkCh .28 .9 15 120 32⅛ 31⅝ 31⅝— ⅛
10 5⅝ GREIT .40 4.4 17 3 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
15⅝ 11⅝ GuardC .60b 4.5 9 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
24½ 13⅝ Gulford .88 4.1 3 18 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ½
42⅝ 23⅝ GlfCan 1.40 3.5 9 3 39⅝ 39⅝ 39½
11⅝ 5 Gulfstrm 6 10 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛

— H—H—H —

15 9⅛ HalisM .80 7.4 4 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 5 Hampin 4 19 7⅛ 7 7 + ⅛
16⅛ 12⅝ Hamtrd .88 5.7 6 12 15⅝ 15⅛ 15½
7⅝ 5⅝ HanSaRt 91 10 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
31⅛ 22½ Harland 1 3.3 11 x9 30½ 30⅛ 30½+ ⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ Hasbro .35f 7 13 5½ 5⅛ 5½+ ⅜
7½ 4⅝ HawaIA 4 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 6 HelthM .30 3.9 4 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 7⅝ HeinWr .39e 4.3 8 5 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ Heinick .10 2.6 7 760 4⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—1⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ HelmMlts 24 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ Hess's .60b 4.9 4 3 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼+ ⅛
12⅝ 5⅝ HiGloc .03r .3 9 4 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 5⅝ HiShear .20 1.8 5 37 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
7⅝ 4½ Highland 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
9⅝ 4⅝ Histrnic .20 2.8 10 3 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Hofmon .20 5.0 4 9 4 3⅝ 4
13⅝ 5½ HollyCp 14 71 11½ 11⅝ 11½
50⅝ 33¼ HmeOA 1.30 2.8 10 3 47⅝ 47 47⅛+ ½
16 6⅝ HornHar 29 46 13⅝ 12⅝ 13⅜+ ⅝
13⅝ 8½ HospM .60 5.3 30 10 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
21 15⅝ Hotel 1.85e 9.5 13 21 19½ 19½ 19½
6⅝ 3 HouseVI 12 1 4 4 4
27½ 13½ HouOM .80 4.5 10 644 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ½
26 15⅝ HouO pf1.69 8.8 13 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
24⅝ 6½ HowelC .40 1.8 13 97 22 20⅝ 22 +1⅝
31⅝ 23⅝ HubelB 1.44 5.0 7 53 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
27 23⅝ Hubbl pf2.06 8.5 2 24¼ 24¼ 24¼+ ¼
14½ 9¼ HuckMf .28 2.2 7 5 13 13 13
11⅝ 6½ HudsnGn 3 20 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½— ⅜
55 33⅝ HudBO 2 3.9 9 46 50⅝ 49⅛ 50⅝+1⅝
15⅝ 8⅛ Huffy .68 4.1 8 838 u17⅝ 15⅝ 16⅝+1
8½ 3⅝ HuntH .20 3.3 6 x2 6 6 6 + ⅛
53 24⅝ HuskyO 1 2.1 9 128 47⅝ 46⅝ 47⅝+1⅝
6⅝ 3 Hycel 30 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛

— I—I—I —

5⅝ 3½ ICH .15e 3.6 4 11 4⅛ 4 4⅛
18⅝ 7⅝ ICM .50e 5.3 12 74 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
5⅝ 3⅛ IFS Ind .14 2.7 6 37 4½ 4⅝ 4½+ ⅛
16⅝ 8⅝ IMC .28 2.1 4 3 13½ 13¼ 13¼+ ⅜
1⅛ ½ ITI 7 16 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝—1-16
8⅝ 6⅝ ImpCh .35e 4.2 8 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ ImperInd 4 5 6 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
25⅝ 16⅝ ImpOil 1 4.3 9 158 23½ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅛
46⅝ 38 InPL pf 4 9.9 z30 41 40⅝ 40⅝— ½
3 1 InflightSv 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ 1 Inolex 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
26⅝ 11⅝ Instron .40 1.8 8 22 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
2 ⅝ InstrSys 28 457 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
19⅝ 9⅝ InsSy pf.28f 2.6 6 11 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
12⅝ 4 IntegRes 6 16 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
10⅝ 6 IntCtyGs .28 2.8 8 208 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 10⅝ Intrmk .20r 1.5 6 29 14 13½ 13½— ½
4½ 2½ IntBnknt 10 140 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
3⅛ 1⅛ IntFdSvc 5 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
29⅝ 17⅝ IntGenl 1.40 5.3 4 9 26½ 25⅝ 26½+ ½
10 4½ IntProt .30 4.5 4 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ IntSeaw .60 8.1 6 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
2⅝ ⅞ IntStrtch 136 1⅝ 1 1⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 13-16 Interphot 17 1⅝ 1½ 2⅛
4½ 1½ InvestFlo 1 3 2⅝ 2⅝
9⅝ 6⅝ InvDvB .32 3.3 7 4 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 7 InvRlT .57e 6.6 12 8 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
28⅝ 15½ Ionics 11 23 23 22 23
34½ 17⅝ IroqBrd .30 1.3 8 26 24⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
5½ 2⅝ Irvinind .10 2.8 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛

— J—J—J —

7⅝ 4⅝ Jaclyn .40b 7.4 6 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
17⅝ 9⅝ Jacobs .50b 3.9 6 13 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ 4⅝ Jensen 1.50f 28. 4 24 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
3 1⅝ Jetronic 6 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
11⅝ 5⅝ JohnPd .36 6.4 13 14 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
9½ 2⅝ JuniperP 246 36 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
10½ 7⅝ Jupiter 4 3 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛

— K—K—K —

8⅝ 3⅛ KTellin .30e 3.9 15 61 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ Kaisin 120 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
2⅝ 11-16 KaneMill wt 3 ⅝ ⅝
51½ 41½ KnGs pf4.50 11. z180 42 41½ 42 + ½
10⅝ 3½ KapokT 13 27 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
16⅝ 10⅝ KavCp .50 3.2 7 5 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
17⅝ 7⅝ KenalCp 6 119 11⅛ 10⅝ 11 — ⅛
12⅝ 8⅝ Kenwin .60 6.2 5 21 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
6½ 3⅝ Ketchm .23t 5.0 7 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
7⅝ 3⅝ Key Co .20e 5.0 4 2 4 4 4
3⅝ 2⅝ KloArk 9 48 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
3½ 1 KingOpt 7 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
24 15⅝ KingRd s .32 1.7 6 12 19⅛ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ Kit Mfg 3 17 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
4⅝ 2⅝ KleerVu 7 7 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
9⅝ 4½ Kleinerts 8 7 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
7½ 3⅝ KuhnStr 4 8 4½ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛

— L—L—L —

6⅝ 2⅝ LSB .23t 4.4 12 26 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ LaBarge .06 3.0 18 37 2 1⅞ 2 — ⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ LaMaur .20 3.6 11 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅛ LaPnt 1 3 3 3
6⅝ 1⅝ LafyRad 7 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅝
3½ 2 LakeSh 18 19 2⅝ 2 13-16 2 13-16
10 3⅝ Landmk 7 18 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ Laneco .20b 2.4 4 19 u 8½ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
20 15⅝ LeaRnl s.60 3.5 9 3 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
8½ 4⅝ LeePh 12 15 5 4⅝ 5
15⅝ 9⅝ LehighP 4 7 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅜
23⅝ 11⅝ LeighPd .80 3.4 9 1 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ LeisureT 4 5 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
12 5⅝ LibtyFb .39t 6.2 4 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ Lightlr .24 2.5 6 3 9½ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ LilliAnn .24 2.8 12 20 u 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ LincAm 7 14 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
5½ 2⅝ LloydsE 21 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4⅝ 2 Lodge .08e 2.9 10 22 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
33⅝ 19⅝ Lohmn 1.30 5.8 8 12 20⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
25⅝ 9⅝ LoewT wt 338 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
19½ 9⅝ Logicon 10 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
20⅝ 15⅝ LoGenS .99 5.0 6 8 20⅝ 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
32⅝ 20⅝ LouisCe 1.44 5.2 9 x2 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝
8⅝ 3⅝ LundyEl 10 18 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 9½ Lydall .60a 5.5 6 1 11 11 11 + ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ LynchCp 2 8 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ Lynnwear 3 15 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛

— M—M—M —

3⅝ 1⅛ Macrod 25 159 1⅝ 1½ 1½
9½ 6⅝ MarnC .40 5.3 6 17 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
1 11-16 ½ Marinda 669 1 9-16 1½ 1½
15½ 6⅝ Marine .28e 1.8 6 242 u16½ 15 15⅝+1
22⅝ 20 Marm pf2.25 11. 36 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ Marshin 36 6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
25⅝ 11⅝ MartPr .40 3.0 5 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
17 8½ Maslnd .60a 4.3 15 24 9⅝ 9½ 9½
19⅝ 16⅛ MtrlRsh s.28 1.1 13 6 18⅛ 18 18⅛+ ⅛

5⅛ 2⅝ MaulTec 6 3⅛ 3 3
1 13-16 ⅛ McCro wt 1 7-16 7-16 7-16—1-16
7⅝ 3⅛ McCulO 17 452 7⅝ 6⅝ 7 + ⅛
6⅛ 2⅝ McKeon 4 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ Means 1.20 7.1 7 39 17 16⅝ 17 + ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Medalst .50 5.8 4 31 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ MedalnGp 9 6 5 4⅝ 5
23⅝ 17 MedloG .72 3.4 8 4 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ Meenon n.24 1.8 11 156 13½ 12⅝ 13½+1⅛
13½ 7 Mepoint .24 2.9 5 10 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 14 MEMCo 1 7.1 7 5 14 14 14
13⅝ 8⅝ MercSL .50 4.7 4 10 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ MetPro .15 1.7 9 29 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
37⅝ 21⅝ Metorh .32 1.5 13 137 22½ 22 22 — ½
4 1⅝ Metrocar 10 14 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ MichGen 28 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
8⅝ 5 MchSug .10e 1.3 36 8 7⅝ 8
3⅝ 2⅝ MichS pf.24 9.1 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7 3⅝ Micklbry .16 4.0 33 2 4⅛ 4 4
13⅝ 6 MidldCo .20 2.5 4 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
24⅝ 11⅝ MidlGIs .40 2.1 10 95 19 18½ 18⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ Miller H 6 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
5⅝ 2⅝ MisenlT 48 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
26⅝ 13⅝ MitchlE .12 .6 9 142 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝
17½ 10⅝ MiteCp .50 3.1 6 39 16⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 5⅝ MonMg .44 7.3 5 3 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
19 11 Moog .40b 2.2 8 15 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 6 MtgGth .69e 8.4 15 1 8 8 8 + ⅛
9 4½ MortnSh .32 6.0 4 x8 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
12⅝ 7 MottSM .20 2.1 5 3 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
24½ 15 MtVMll 1a 4.3 4 6 23 23 23
13⅝ 8⅝ MovStr .52 4.3 5 5 12 12 12
6⅝ 1½ Movielab 9 32 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛

— N—N—N —

15½ 11 NFC n .15 1.1 8 24 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ½
18 9⅛ Napco .20 2.0 6 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
14⅛ 12½ NCnvSt n.50 3.6 10 92 14 13⅝ 14 + ⅛
47⅝ 19⅝ NatCSS .32 .7 21 x32 47⅝ 47⅝ 47⅝+ ⅛
9½ 5⅝ NatEdu .18f 2.2 5 26 8⅛ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ⅜
16½ 9⅝ NtHiIE 8 45 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
4 1⅝ NKinney 63 2⅝ 2⅝ 2½
7 2⅝ NtParag 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
11½ 4⅝ NtPatent 168 8½ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 5 NtSecR .48e 8.3 9 11 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
7½ 3 NtSplnn .20 3.8 5 2 5¼ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ NelsLB .72f 12. 7 7 6⅝ 5⅝ 6⅝+ ⅜
3⅝ 1⅝ NatstMd .05e 1.9 9 6 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ Nldria .05e 3.3 8 29 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
17⅝ 9 NMxAr .30e 2.7 37 38 11⅝ 10⅝ 11 — ⅛
11 8⅝ NPlnRt s.78 8.8 13 x49 9 d 8⅝ 8⅝
11 5⅝ NProc .55e 7.3 8 52 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
32 23 NYTim .80 3.4 18 10 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ½
12½ 5⅝ NewbE .50 7.7 34 2 6½ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
14⅝ 12⅝ Newcor s.56 4.7 5 4 12⅛ d12 12 — ⅛
⅝ ⅛ Newcrp wt 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛—1-16
32⅝ 17⅝ NiagFSv .80 3.0 7 98 26⅝ 24¼ 26½+2⅝
6½ 3⅛ Nichols .02r .5 4 2 4 4 4
11⅝ 3⅛ Nolex 89 4½ 4⅝ 4½+ ⅛
13 7⅝ Norin .48 3.5 4 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
13⅝ 10⅝ Norl pf 1.50 12. 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
25 3½ Nortek .04 .4 7 59 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅜
25⅝ 13⅝ NoARoy .20 1.0 7 36 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 7⅝ NoCdO 9 19 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
13⅛ 12 NoestBk n1.04 8.0 6 11 13 12⅝ 13
19⅝ 9⅛ NuclDta 11 11 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
32⅝ 18 Numac .07f .3 34 48 26 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅛

— O—O—O —

4⅝ 2⅛ OEA .10e 2.9 2 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
17⅝ 9⅛ Oakwd .12b 1.0 5 4 11½ 11¼ 11½+ ⅛
9⅝ 7⅛ OhArt .24 3.4 16 4 7⅛ d 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
16 11 OhSealy .84 5.9 8 7 14⅝ 14 14⅝
10 5⅝ Olialnd .40a 4.4 6 7 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛
23½ 13⅝ OnLine .24 1.2 13 34 20⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
44½ 25 OOklep 28 z750 35 34⅝ 35 — ⅛
14⅝ 7½ OrioleH .45e 4.6 3 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ 2⅝ Ormand 18 5 3 3 3 — ⅛
19⅝ 13⅝ OSulivn .80 4.8 5 1 16½ 16½ 16½
13½ 7⅝ OutdrSp .20 1.5 12 28 u13⅝ 13½ 13½
4⅛ 2⅝ OversSec 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ 1⅝ OxfordFf 65 7 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ OzarkA .20e 4.2 4 86 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛

— P—Q —

2 13-16 PF Ind 7 1 1 1 +1-16
17⅝ 14⅝ PGEpfA 1.50 10. 16 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
16 13⅝ PGEpfB 1.37 10. 2 13½ 13¼ 13½+ ⅛
14½ 12 PGEpfC 1.25 10. 2 12¼ 12¼ 12¼
14⅝ 11 PGEpfD 1.25 10. 16 13¼ 12 12 —1
14⅝ 11⅝ PGEpfG 1.20 9.9 9 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
29½ 24⅝ PGEpfW 2.57 10. 15 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅛
26½ 21⅝ PGEpfV 2.32 10. 11 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 24⅝ PGEpfT 2.54 10. 17 25⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
30⅝ 25 PGEpfS 2.62 10. 30 26⅝ 25⅝ 26
13½ 10⅝ PGEpfH 1.12 10. 13 11¼ 11¼ 11¼+ ⅛
27⅝ 23 PGEpfR 2.37 10. 108 24 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
24½ 20 PGEpfP 2.05 10. 8 20½ 20⅝ 20½
23 18⅝ PGEpfM 1.96 9.9 4 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
26 21⅝ PGEpfL 2.25 10. 9 21½ 21½ 21½—1
24 20 PGEpfK 2.04 10. 25 20⅝ d19⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
52⅝ 42⅝ PacLt pf4.50 9.8 z300 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝+1⅛
84⅝ 73 PacLt pf7.64 10. z180 73 73 73 —2
18½ 11⅝ PacTrsl .85e 4.4 17 7 u19⅝ 18½ 19⅛+1
59 48 PacPLpf 5 9.6 z25 52 52 52 —1⅛
23½ 10 PacScie .40 4.0 6 19 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
34½ 27⅝ PatlCp .52 1.7 14 174 31⅝ 30⅛ 30⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ PalomrF 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ Pantast .30 6.5 10 8 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 14⅝ Paradyn n 23 23 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝
5⅝ 3⅝ ParaPk 4 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 11 ParkCh .60 3.6 6 3 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ ParkEl 16 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
30⅝ 18⅝ Parsons 1 4.3 6 14 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅛+ ⅛
6½ 4⅛ PatFash .10r 1.7 3 10 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
12⅝ 6⅝ Patagon 6 21 12 11⅝ 12
13⅝ 6⅝ PatoC 2e 15. 5 23 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
9 5⅝ PeerTu .32 3.8 6 7 8½ 8⅛ 8½+ ½
2 ⅝ PennDix wt 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
15 10½ PenEM .60 4.3 6 9 14⅝ 14 14
18⅛ 12⅝ PenTr 1 7.0 5 4 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
3½ 2⅛ PECp .42t 13. 7 182 3½ 3 3⅛
18½ 14⅝ PenRE 1.65 9.2 8 8 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
2½ ⅝ Pentron 8 6 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
23⅝ 10 PepCom .48a 2.4 8 7 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
15⅛ 8½ Perinl .48 3.1 13 42 13 13 13
16⅝ 6⅝ PetroLe 12 261 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅝+ ⅝
11½ 8⅛ PhilLD .65r 6.4 4 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
5⅛ 2 Phoenix 70 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
12 7 PicNPay .28 2.8 7 3 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 1⅛ PioneerS 2 56 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ 3 PlanTx .20j 338 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 5½ PitWVa .56 9.3 7 3 6 6 6 + ⅛
34⅝ 23⅝ Pittway 1.65 5.4 6 3 30½ 30⅛ 30½+ ½
7⅝ 5⅝ Pizzaln n 11 14 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛

25½ 18⅝ PlacrDv 1 4.5 8 56 22 22 22
9⅝ 4⅝ Plantind 27 15 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
26⅝ 17 PneuSc 1 5.1 z200 19½ 19½ 19½— ½
3⅝ ⅛ Polaron 33 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
18½ 14⅝ PostCp n .50 3.2 7 20 15½ 15½ 15½+ ⅛
19 10⅝ PrairieO 14 15 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 10⅝ PrattLmb 1 7.7 6 6 13 12⅝ 13 — ⅛
6 4⅛ PrattRd .30 5.0 7 34 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅜
28 22½ PrenHa 1.36 5.4 9 6 25 24⅝ 25 + ⅛
4⅝ 1⅝ PresRtB 1 2 4 4 4 + ⅛
15⅝ 6⅝ Presley .42r 5.4 4 107 11⅝ 11⅛ 11½+ ⅛
18⅝ 13⅝ Preston .70 4.3 5 10 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ½
25⅝ 5½ PrimMt 16 99 17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅛— ⅜
12⅝ 10⅝ ProCT 1.23e 11. 10 1 11½ 11½ 11½
13½ 9⅝ ProvGas .88 9.1 5 14 9⅝ d 9½ 9⅝
7⅝ 3⅝ PrdRE .28 3.9 24 84 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
10⅝ 3⅝ PrudBld .24 5.2 8 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
48 42½ PSCol pf4.25 9.7 z100 43⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝+ ⅝
25⅝ 21⅝ PgSP pfC2.34 10. 2 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
26⅝ 24⅝ PgSP pfD2.34 9.5 40s 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
11½ 7⅝ PulteH s.24 2.2 3 17 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
12⅛ 4⅝ PuntaG 9 55 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅛
12⅛ 9⅝ Punta pf1.10 9.8 23 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
13 6⅝ Purpac .06e .8 17 30 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝— ⅛
10½ 6⅝ Quebcr .20e 3.0 10 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛

— R—R—R —

12⅝ 9⅛ RBInd .24 2.6 6 11 9⅛ d 9 9⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ RET 8 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
46 42½ RET pf 4.38 10. 2 43½ 43½ 43½
15 8⅝ RHMed .10e .9 7 4 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ RPS 7 5 2 2 2 — ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ RSC .10 3.2 15 7 3⅛ 3 3⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ Ragan .10e 1.4 10 59 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝+ ⅜
23⅝ 12⅝ RnchEx .10e .7 4 78 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝
21⅝ 10⅝ RanerO 74 430 20⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ½
32½ 21⅝ Ransbrg 1.20 4.3 7 1 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
4⅝ 1½ RapAm wt 58 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 2 RathP 7 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅝
22⅝ 13½ Raylnd .40 2.3 15 3 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Reading 6 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
20⅝ 14⅝ RElnv 1.40 8.4 13 3 16⅝ 16½ 16½— ⅛
13⅝ 10 RltlncT 1.40 12. 6 2 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
4⅝ 2½ Redlaw .25e 6.5 9 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
5⅝ 2⅛ ReevesT 58 8 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 4 RefqTr .28 5.1 4 21 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
12⅝ 8⅝ RepalB .72 7.4 7 4 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
19⅝ 14⅝ RemAr 1a 6.5 5 26 16 15½ 15½— ⅛
16½ 6⅝ RepGyp .40 2.8 4 4 14½ 14⅛ 14½+ ⅛
3-32 1-128 RepMtg wt 15 1-64 1-64 1-64
26⅝ 14⅛ ReshCot .24 1.6 7 99 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ½
69⅝ 20½ ResrtA 9 1266 42⅝ 40⅝ 41 — ⅜
108 27 ResrtB 13 z2200 62 58⅛ 59 — ⅛
7⅝ 1⅝ RestAssc 10 21 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
13⅝ 5 RexNore 13 64 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅜
8⅝ 3⅝ RibletP .12 2.1 3 61 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 5 Richton .44 7.3 7 7 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
50⅝ 25⅝ RileyCo 7 30 38½ 38 38½+ ⅜
34⅛ 25⅝ RioAlg 1.08 3.9 7 1 28 28 28
16⅝ 8⅝ Robntch 19 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅜
8⅛ 4½ Roblin .12 2.4 4 20 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
14⅝ 10 Rockway 1b 7.3 6 3 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
51⅝ 23⅝ Rogers .20 .4 16 6 47 46⅝ 46⅝+ ⅛
5 2⅝ RoncoT 4 60 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
8 4⅝ Rossmr 3 10 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 1⅝ RoyPalm 13 31 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
10½ 7⅝ Ruddck .42e 5.4 5 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
2½ 1⅛ Rusco 4 44 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
6 2½ RBW Cp 6 13 4½ 4⅝ 4½+ ⅛
19 10⅝ Russell .48 3.0 6 86 16 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅜

— S—S—S —

13½ 8⅛ SGL .25b 2.6 6 3 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
17 13⅝ SGSe pf1.70 12. 1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
3½ 1⅝ SMD 5 1 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
9⅝ 4 SSP 7 14 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
16 9⅛ Salem .40e 2.7 7 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ SCorlo 3 21 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
104 90 SDgo pf9.84 11. z100 91 91 91 —1
81 66 SDgo pf7.20 11. z6400 67⅝ 67⅝ 67⅝— ⅜
26⅝ 22 SDgo pf2.47 11. 2 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
29 24½ SDgo pf 2.68 11. 12 24½ d23⅝ 23⅝— ⅜
22⅝ 14⅝ SFrRE 1.60 7.8 17 4 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
7⅝ 7-16 SFRE wt 8 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
14⅝ 5½ Sandgte .40 3.8 5 19 10½ 10⅛ 10½+ ⅛
11½ 6½ SoundrL .30 2.9 6 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
9⅛ 5⅝ ScheibE .56 9.5 17 21 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
21⅝ 12⅝ Schnuil 1 5.3 4 22 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅜
4⅝ 2⅝ Schiller 8 25 3⅝ 3 3½
6 3⅛ Schradr .04f 7 40 3½ 3½ 3½
39⅝ 24½ SciAtla .24 .7 15 40 36¼ 35⅝ 36¼+ ½
30½ 19⅝ ScurryR 13 2 29 28½ 29 +1
10 3⅝ Sealctro 7 13 9 8⅝ 8⅝
4⅝ 2⅝ SecMtg 15 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 6⅝ Selas .36 4.8 7 5 7½ 7⅛ 7½+ ⅜
3 15-16 SeligAsc 6 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
8 5⅝ Semtch .20b 3.5 10 6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅝ Srvisco .40 5.4 5 19 7⅝ 7 7⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 4 ShoerS .40e 5.4 7 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ Showin .50 8.7 6 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ 2½ SheltrR 5 16 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
41 31⅝ ShenanO 35 38½ 38½ 38½— ⅛
7 3⅛ Shopwell 11 25 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
42½ 19 Showbt 1 4.4 8 56 22⅝ 22⅛ 22½+ ½
27⅝ 12⅝ Sierrcin .30 1.3 12 31 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 7⅝ Sifco s 7 55 8½ 8⅝ 8⅝
20½ 10 Sigma .40 2.3 8 x21 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
11 5⅛ SikesA .35e 4.1 5 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
15⅛ 10⅝ Silolnc .30 2.2 4 14 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 4 Silvrcst 6 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
6 3⅝ SimcoS .25b 5.6 9 2 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅛ Solitron 18 55 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
26⅛ 19⅛ SoundsnB .40 1.5 8 3 26⅛ 26½ 26⅝
13⅛ 6⅝ Sondersn .40 5.5 3 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
12⅝ 10⅝ SCEd pf1.02 9.6 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
13⅛ 10½ SCEd pf1.06 9.5 22 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
13 10⅝ SCEd pf1.08 9.8 2 11 11 11 — ⅛
14⅛ 11⅝ SCEd pf1.19 10. 3 12⅛ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
27½ 24⅝ SCEd pf2.48 10. z400 25⅛ 24½ 24½—1⅛
17½ 13 SCEd pf1.45 9.4 8 15½ 15 15½— ⅛
19⅝ 16 SCEd pf1.30 7.4 17 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
27⅛ 20⅝ SCEd pf2.30 9.4 36 24½ 24⅝ 24½+ ⅛
90 77½ SCEd pf7.58 9.4 25 81 80 81 +2
11 7⅛ SwFlaBk .50 5.7 7 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
29⅝ 24 SwFIB pf2.18 8.8 6 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝+ ⅛
13½ 6⅛ Spector .31e 3.7 2 29 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
6⅝ 3½ Spectro 5 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 2⅝ SpedOP .14r 2.5 9 22 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 4½ Splentex .24 4.8 9 2 5 5 5 + ⅛
23¼ 10⅝ Staffrdl. 11 8 21 20⅝ 21 — ⅛
26½ 19⅝ StdAlln 1 3.9 7 2 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 6⅝ StdCont .40b 3.0 8 11 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
12⅝ 6 StdMetl 12 34 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
26⅝ 21 StProd 1.52 6.1 5 7 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛

31⅝ 20½ StdShr .60f 2.4 8 14 25½ 25 25 — ½
13⅝ 4⅝ Stange .20 2.9 8 x50 7⅛ 6⅞ 7 — ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Stanwd 3 22 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
3⅝ 1⅛ Stardust 2 15 2 2 2
11½ 7⅝ StarrtHo .30 2.9 3 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 4 Steelmt .24b 3.8 15 3 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 16 StepnCh .80 4.4 7 4 18⅛ 18 18⅛
2⅝ ½ SterlBcp wl 5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ 15-16 SterlEl 6 8 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4 2⅝ SterlExt .10 3.6 39 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4⅝ 2⅛ Stevknlt 31 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
13 6⅝ StrutW .30b 2.7 18 38 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
2⅛ 1 Summit 6 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
5½ 3⅝ SunCityl .25 5.3 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
17⅝ 7 Sunair .60 4.9 8 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
31⅝ 12½ Sundnc .16b .6 76 156 28 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅜
7½ 5⅝ SunshJr .36 5.3 6 15 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 8⅝ Suplnd .25 1.7 7 x37 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅝+ ⅜
35⅝ 20⅝ Supron .30 .9 20 80 32 31⅝ 32
10½ 4⅝ Susqueh 5 19 6 6 6
13⅝ 9½ Susqh pf 1 10. 5 10⅛ 10 10
1⅝ 11-16 SutrMtg wt 2 11-16 11-16 11-16
7⅝ 3⅝ Synlov .30b 5.9 15 8 5⅛ 5 5⅛— ⅛
38⅝ 24½ Syntex 1.10 3.3 10 645 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
35½ 21⅝ SyscoCp .56 1.7 8 6 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
23⅝ 10⅝ SystEng 12 121 14⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅛
8½ 3⅝ SysPln .10e 2.3 4 24 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛

— T—T—T —

13⅝ 6⅝ TEC .40 5.6 10 7 7⅛ 7 7⅛
5½ 1⅝ TFI 7 4 2⅛ 2 2
16⅝ 8⅝ TabPd .20 1.5 8 6 13⅛ 13 13⅛
14⅝ 7⅛ Tannet .28 3.6 4 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
16⅝ 11⅛ Tasty 1.20b 9.7 6 19 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ TechSym 10 110 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ TechTp .07r 2.8 13 1 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Tectrol .24 4.5 5 6 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝— ⅛
53⅝ 17⅝ TelonR 64 17 42⅝ 41⅝ 41⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 7⅝ TeleCm .68 5.4 3 16 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
27½ 15⅝ Telflex .40 1.8 17 33 22⅝ 22 22⅛— ⅛
22⅛ 12 Telsci .60 3.1 14 47 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
6 2 Tenna 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
9 4⅝ Tanney .47f 6.0 10 30 7 6⅝ 6⅝+ ½
3⅝ 1⅝ Tensor 12 14 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
30½ 14½ Terodyn 10 66 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ TerraC .10f 50 6⅛ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
15½ 7⅛ TelraT 21 14 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ TextlAlr .16 1.4 12 183 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛
1⅝ ½ ThorCp 6 ⅝ 11-16 11-16—1-16
4 2⅝ Thorofar 11 2 3 3 3
4⅝ 3⅛ ThreeD .20 4.6 4 x2 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝+ ⅛
21½ 14½ Thrifim 1 4.9 5 9 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
7 3 Tidwell 3 15 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝+ ⅛
107½ 97 TolEdpf 10 10. v600 95⅛ 95⅛ 95⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ TorInCp .80 5.1 6 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
22⅝ 9⅝ TolPat .32 1.6 16 175 20⅛ 19⅛ 20⅛
15½ 3⅝ TolPet wt 23 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
6⅝ 2 TownCtry 9 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ TrnsLux .05e .9 6 16 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
12 7⅝ TransOil .05e .6 63 9⅛ 9 9
9⅝ 4⅝ Tredwy .20 3.1 12 12 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 7 TriSM .60 7.3 4 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 9⅝ TrioCo .20 1.7 7 82 12 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅜
40⅝ 4½ TuboM 25 974 37½ 35⅛ 36⅝+1½
35⅝ 23⅝ TurnrC 2 7.0 8 8 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
6½ 3½ TwinFr .20 4.0 5 8 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛

— U—U—U —

3⅝ 1⅝ UDS 30 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4½ 2⅝ UIP .24 6.4 6 47 3⅛ 3⅝ 3⅛
5⅛ 2 UNA .20 5.0 5 5 4 4 4 — ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ URS .40b 7.0 6 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ Unimax 5 8 7 6⅛ 7 + ⅛
16 11⅝ UAirPd .64b 4.9 7 10 13 12⅛ 13 + ⅜
3⅛ 1½ UnFoods 12 8 1½ 1½ 1½
5⅝ 2⅝ UNatCp 10 4⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
8½ 5⅝ UNtCp pf 1 8 8 8 + ⅛
8 5 URepln .23r 6.1 28 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 9⅝ USFltr .32 2.7 7 47 12 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
11 7⅝ UnRlIT .81e 7.6 13 170 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
¼ 1-16 UnRlIT wt 4 1-16 1-16 1-16
4⅝ 2⅝ USRdlum 18 2⅛ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
6 3⅝ UnivClo .05 1.0 4 1 5 5 5 + ⅛
16½ 10⅝ UnivRs .32 2.1 12 30 15½ 15⅝ 15⅝
16⅛ 9 UnivRu .72 6.5 5 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛

— V—V—V —

14⅝ 7⅛ Valle's .81f 11. 7 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
9⅛ 5⅝ Valspar .36 5.3 7 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
2⅝ 2 ValueL .56e 2.4 11 2½ 2½ 2½
4⅛ 1⅝ Verit 5 7 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
37⅝ 16⅝ VermtA .32b 1.9 7 x25 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 4⅝ Vernitrn .10 1.6 7 51 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛
8½ 1⅝ Vertiple 8 37 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
4 1⅝ Vesely 54 3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
1 8 5⅝ Virco .16b 2.8 4 6 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
12⅛ 6⅝ Vishay 9 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
7 3⅝ VisualG .16 3.2 7 10 5 5 5
1 4 2⅛ VolMer .12e 3.3 5 11 3⅛ 3⅝ 3⅝
18⅛ 10 Voplex .52 3.9 5 21 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
6 2⅝ VulcCp .20 3.8 4 27 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛

— W—W—W —

7½ 2⅝ WTC .10 1.7 15 282 6⅛ 5⅝ 6 — ⅛
10⅛ 6⅛ Wacklnt .40b 5.7 6 26 7 7 7 — ⅛
22½ 10½ Walnoco .03e .2 14 82 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛
27⅛ 20⅝ Walco .80b 3.5 5 11 23⅝ 23 23 — ⅛
11⅝ 5⅝ WaltcS .28 4.8 8 13 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
44 17⅝ Wang .06 .2 19 57 37⅛ 36⅛ 37
38⅛ 16⅝ Wang B .16 .5 17 68 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅜
17⅝ 9⅛ Wards Co .20 1.6 4 19 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
23⅝ 6⅝ WarnC pf.05 .5 62 11⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ WshHm 27 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
26⅝ 22 WshPst s.36 1.6 7 174 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
25⅝ 20⅝ WRIT 1.96 8.0 14 6 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
17½ 6⅝ WeldTuA .15r .9 24 53 16⅛ 15⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ 3⅝ Wellco .25 5.3 16 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
8⅝ 6⅝ WescoFn .38 4.7 7 9 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
41⅝ 19⅝ Wstburn 1a 2.9 6 102 35⅛ 34⅝ 34⅛+ ⅜
19½ 11⅝ WstFln .48 2.8 3 11 17½ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 3⅝ Whippny .20 2.1 47 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛+ ⅜
8⅝ 4⅝ WhltCbl .40 5.6 8 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Whitehall 6 17 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
8½ 2 Wichita 23 21 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
16 8⅝ Wmhous .60 4.2 7 28 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
4 2 WilsnB .15f 3 2 2 2
3⅝ 2 WolfHB 11 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
14½ 11 Wdstrm n .60 5.0 5 1 12 12 12 + ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ WkWear .40 6.7 5 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
17 10 Wrathr .10e .7 36 7 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
1 7-16 ⅝ WrightH 31 16 1 15-16 15-16—1-16
27 17⅝ Wynnin .60 2.5 7 2 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅜
16 11 WymBn .64 5.5 8 9 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛

— X—Y—Z —

17 11⅝ ZeroCp .44 3.0 8 9 15 14⅝ 14⅝
17½ 8½ Zimmer .36 4.5 3 x28 8 d 7⅝ 8

W. Germany Plumbing Banks' Iceberg

(Continued from Page 9)

... industrial shareholders ... time. This has provided ... an liberals with a tempt- ... the omnipotent bank.

... anges in the concept of ... al bank are doubtful, the ... t panel's recommenda- ... xpected to include a pro- ... ting any bank's holding ... ank enterprise to 25 per- ... ne share, a stricture that ... etheless leave the banks ... erful minority interest.

... other recommendations ... ation of banks holding ... voting rights, with some ... nges, and more public ... of information about ... ings of non-bank enter-...

... ommendations are like- ... the keystone of the de- ... anking law revisions in ... gislative session begin- ...

... themselves for change, ... s, including the Big ... eutsche Bank, Dresdner ... Commerzbank — have ... educe their holdings to ... ent limit over the next ...

... , much to the banks' ... onomics Minister Otto ... bravely choosing a ... ociation conference for ... called for a 15-percent ... ks' non-bank holdings. ... hat his proposal was ... more than the 5-per- ... tion recommended in ... independent commis- ...

... ion was cool at best. ... chairman of Bayer- ... nsbank, said banks' ... ndustry "were all ac- ... mately" and saw any ... ings as a threat to the constitutionality of property rights. On the Frankfurt stock exchange, the minister's remarks were viewed bearishly, for any forced divestiture of bank holdings could overwhelm the bank-dominated bourse.

But judging the impact of any such limit is at best a guessing game since the extent of banks' holdings are a closely guarded secret. Finance Ministry official Hermann Beyer-Fehling has called the banks "the largest power with the most impenetrable connections."

The tip of the iceberg and easily the most visible connection are the banks' direct holdings. Banks hold more than 25 percent in Daimler-Benz, the Hapag-Lloyd shipping line and the Preussag metals company, among others. But the direct stakes only tell some of the story.

Other Links

Under West German law, banks can exercise the voting rights of shares left on deposit with them by the owners. A 1975 study of the 100 largest publicly held companies said this proxy right, together with direct holdings, gave banks more than 5 percent of the shares in 56 of the companies. In 30 of the largest companies, the banks voted more than 50 percent of the shares.

The other link, fostered by industry's practice of having a "house bank," is membership by bank personnel on corporate supervisory boards, which advise on policy and financial questions. The 1975 study discovered that 75 percent of the boards held at least one banker. Moreover, 102 of the 179 bank-filled seats were held by representatives of the Big Three. The 1975 report also said that the Big Three hold more than a 25-percent interest in 11 of the 100 largest publicly held companies.

The potentials for abuse stemming from such a close-knit web of relations are enormous. Banks, for example, could clear out their equity position in a company acting on information gleaned from their representative on the supervisory board.

Banks' Defense

To such charges, banks are quick to comment that regulations prevent any such insider activity. And, they say, investment and banking advisory functions are clearly separated within the bank. Finally, they note that the close ties between banks and industries at times prompts a willingness on the part of banks to aid and bail out foundering firms.

"Naturally we have power, the ability to influence decisions," Wilhelm Christians, co-chairman of the Deutsche Bank and outgoing chairman of the German Banking Association, said in a recent interview. "But not because we give credit and represent shareholders votes. Rather because our purpose is to contribute toward the continuity of the company."

Even Mr. Lambsdorff, while being reform-minded on particulars, was generally supportive of the universal bank system. "Without their drive toward innovation and the capital collection function of these banks, the German industrialization (in the 19th century) would never have arisen so quickly or so intensively," he said.

Conversational Value

But, he noted, "As strongly as I feel for the maintenance of the universal bank system, I also think that a modification of our bank system must be made possible."

Pressure for reform increased following the collapse of Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt in June 1974, which sent shock waves through the banking community.

The first change came in 1976 in direct response to the cause of Herstatt's collapse. A new law barred loan extensions of any single loan exceeding 75 percent of a bank's share capital plus reserves.

But behind the various calls for "reforms" and the banks' grudging acceptance of the government panel's proposal, the question remains of how much will really change.

Seiyu Lifts Coupon; Genstar Discounted

DUESSELDORF, May 9 (AP-DJ) — The coupon on Seiyu Stores' 100 million Deutsche mark convertible Eurobond has been raised to 5½ from 5¼ percent initially indicated and the bonds were priced at par, Westdeutsche Landesbank announced today.

The bonds are convertible into the company's shares starting July 2 at a conversion rate of 1,297 yen per share. The shares today were quoted at 1,108 yen on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. An exchange rate of 117.27 yen per mark will be applied in the conversion for the life of the issue.

Meanwhile, Deutsche Bank announced a 200 million DM, 10-year issue for the European Investment Bank carrying a coupon of 7½ percent.

In Brussels, Ste. Generale de Banque announced that the $50 million bond for Genstar has been priced at 98½ with a coupon of 10 percent to yield 10¼ percent to its 10-year maturity.

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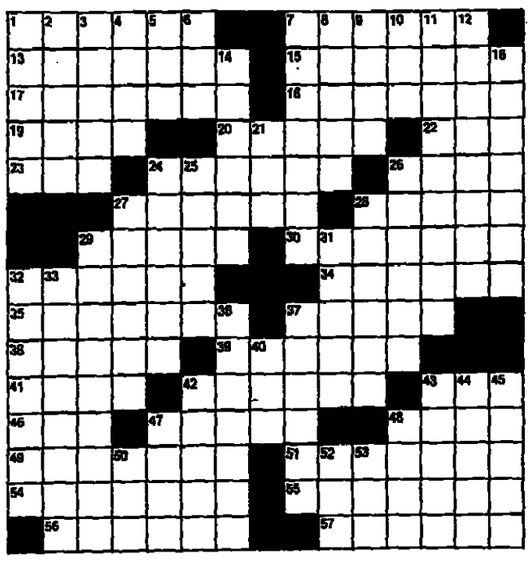
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Like many a salad
7 Negligent
13 Artist's quarters
15 Spanish court star
17 Kind of idol
18 Rome tourist site
19 Grip's concern
20 Vital sign
22 *Gibbon*
23 Writer Rand
24 Beard with an appropriate name
26 Wretched
27 Legal relinquishment of a right
28 Soviet region, for short
29 Mean or worth follower
30 Kind of triangle
32 Invent
34 Portended
35 The good doctors
37 Small birds
38 More fitting
39 Exit
41 Memorable Cowardly Lion
42 One of the small fry
43 Not anti
46 High dudgeon
47 Spring or source
48 Kind of grouse or hen
49 Color called animal rouge
51 Antagonistic
54 The —— City (Rome)
55 Registered
56 Lemons once shipped from Mich.
57 Lunchroom

DOWN

1 —— Bay, N.F.L. team
2 Eared seal
3 American saint
4 Space between wharves
5 German article
6 Sandra or Ruby
7 Hair curlers
8 Obliterate
9 Starbuck, in "Moby Dick"
10 Suffix for hero or Joseph
11 Restricts; hampers
12 Flying boat
14 Do road work
16 Looked cynical
21 Salt Lake City player
24 Relative of a romeo
25 Engine tender on a tanker
26 Roman emperor: 364-378
27 Hunter deplored by cetologists et al.
28 Least feral
29 Successfully endured exposure
31 K.P. utensil
32 Church vessel
33 Peace treaty verb
36 Follow-ups
37 Contort or distort
40 Bren or Sten
42 Of sound
43 Laissez- ——
44 Romance is in his glance
45 Frail
47 Court levy
48 "No dele"
50 Robinson or Miniver
52 Bill
53 Depot: Abbr.

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Fair	MADRID	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Fair	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	Cloudy	MILAN	28	68	Fair
ATHENS	22	72	Overcast	MONTREAL	24	75	Fair
BEIRUT	22	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	14	57	Overcast
BELGRADE	13	54	Mist	MUNICH	16	61	Fair
BERLIN	19	66	Fair	NEW YORK	25	77	Fair
BRUSSELS	18	64	Fair	NICE	19	66	Overcast
BUCHAREST	23	73	Fair	OSLO	10	50	Overcast
BUDAPEST	17	63	Cloudy	PARIS	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	16	61	Fair
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Mist	ROME	19	66	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Fair	SOFIA	21	70	Storm
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	7	45	Overcast	TEHRAN	17	63	Rain
FLORENCE	21	70	Fair	TEL AVIV	28	82	Mist
FRANKFURT	19	66	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	70	Mist
GENEVA	17	63	Overcast	TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
HELSINKI	11	52	Overcast	VIENNA	14	57	Overcast
ISTANBUL	19	66	Cloudy	WARSAW	9	48	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	26	79	Fair
LISBON	17	63	Fair	ZURICH	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	13	55	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 9, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Bearbond	SF 726.35
— (d) Canbar	SF 679.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 996.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 727.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 14.37
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.96
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.92

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.86
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£1.01

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.16
— (w) Capital Intle S.A.	$ 110.47
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.78

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 211.50
— (d) Canasec	SF 446.00
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds	SF 62.25
— (d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	SF 98.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 76.25
— (d) Ussec	SF 430.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 118.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.40
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.60

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.93
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svss. Tr.	$63.15
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 23.02
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 50.17
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.06

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 348
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£7.94
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 14.76

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 44.47
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.08
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 12.79
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.43

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$76.12
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.88

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 343.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 305.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	39.72

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parian Sw. R Est	SF 1,327.00
— (r) Securisfds	SF 1,600.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 225.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF 51.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 384.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 347.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 73.51

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 20.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 67.75
— (d) Canasec	SF 446.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 69.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 134.50
— (d) Foreg Swiss Sh	SF 180.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF 54.75
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 71.75
— (d) Ramsfac-Invest	SF 272.00
— (d) Sarit South Afr Sh	SF 153.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 202.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Altaktienfonds	DM 11.45
— (d) Eurapafonds	DM 25.40
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.80
— (d) Univerba	DM 38.05
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 68.90
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.16
(r) Arab Finance L.F.	$ 1,057.92
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.51
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.10
(w) CANIT	$ 10.23
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 13.12
(d) Capitol Rentinvest	LF 1,379.00
(d) Carlisle Open-End Fund	$ 284.16
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.61
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 975.42
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 6.95
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$13.97
(d) Convertible Japan	$ 9.25
(w) D.G.C.	$ 43.95
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 10.18
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 14.13
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.47
(d) Earnex Fund	$ 4.93
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,140.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,442.57
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 222.10
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 1,491.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 58.38
(d) Fondfrutis	$ 12.32
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.26
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 8.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.21
(w) Housemann Hldgs. NV	$ 293.44
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$ 30.35
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 116.26
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 112.88
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 9.96
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 159.64
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.49
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.68
(d) Invesco DWS	DM 35.48
(r) Invest Affiliates	$ 32.05
(d) Italomerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.92
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.39
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$68.23
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 42.19
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,324.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.48
(w) Kleinwort Bent. Jap. F	$ 34.04 *
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 47.86
(w) Lionfund	$ 26.39
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.11
(d) Newsinth Int'l Fund	$ 0.65
(d) Newsinth Inv. Fund	$ 1.74
(w) Nikkan Fund	$ 17.71
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.35
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.39
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 67.73
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 22.52
(d) Renta Fund	$ 58.25
(d) Rentinvest	LF 941.00
(d) Sate Fund	$ 4.28
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.48
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 44.95
(w) Semi (N.A.V.)	$ 14.85
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.40
(w) Soros Fund	$ 631.91
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.49
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 47.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 65.32
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 33.00
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.22
(r) Unilife Assurance G'teed	$ 0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.18
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 104.24
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 10.37
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 466.45
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.19
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 72.43
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,456.75

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS

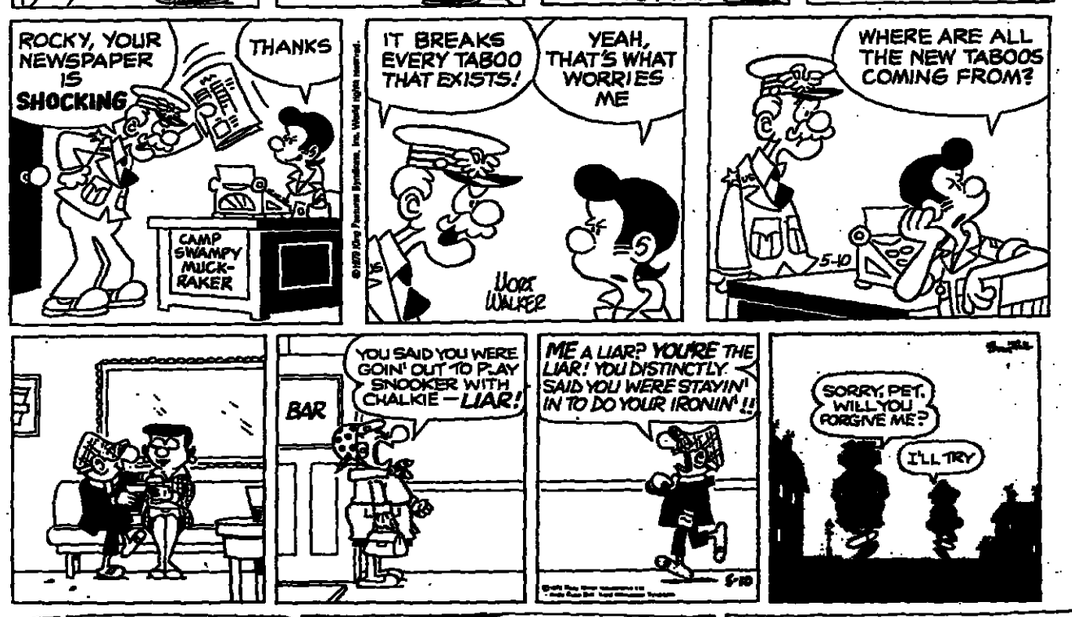


B.C.

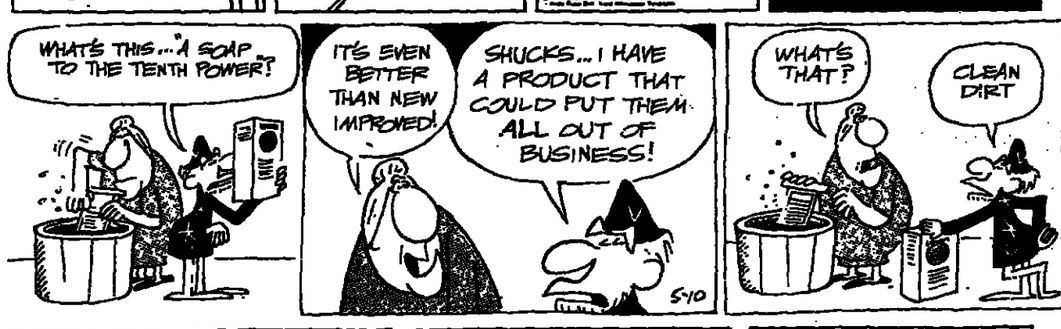
BLONDIE



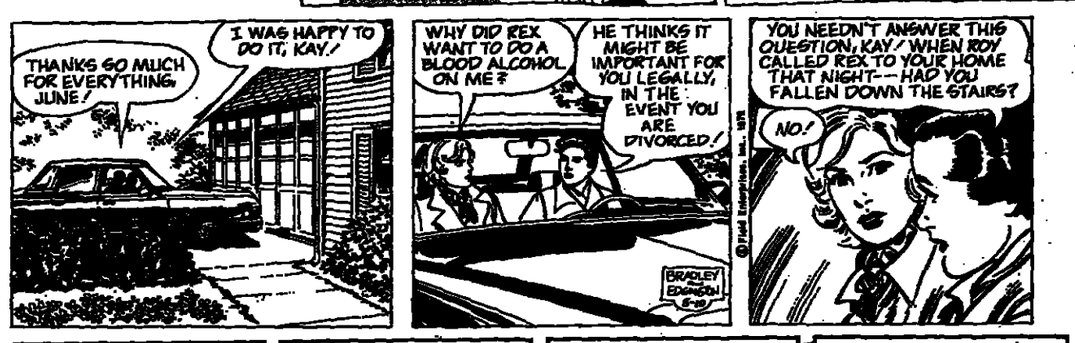
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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VUMEA

DYNAS

BRYDOW

GLACEY



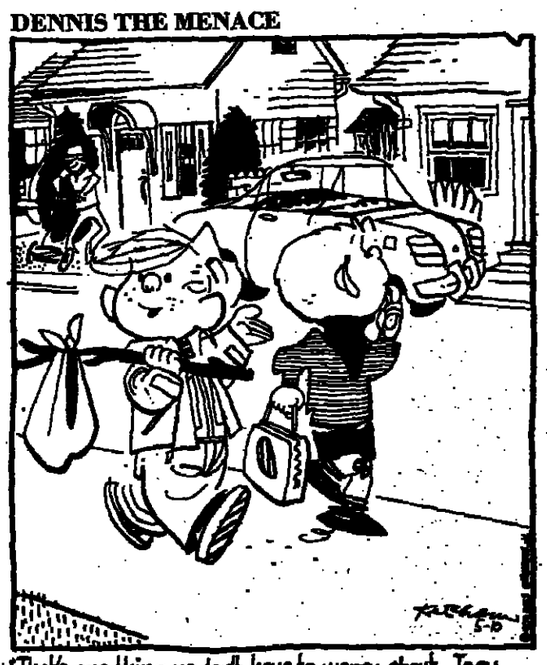
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LYRIC PATIO IMPOSE RADIUS
Answer: What the astronomer exclaimed when he discovered a new constellation— "MY STARS!"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL

More Notes of a Biology Watcher

By Lewis Thomas. Viking. 175 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I GATHER from one of the es- says in "The Medusa and the Snail: More Notes of a Biology Watcher" that when Dr. Lewis Thomas is writing — and not presiding over Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, in New York City — he sits at his desk in an upper-floor room facing north on East 69th Street. It must be an exciting place to sit. "On occasion, I place my pencil point . . . in the middle of my paper . . . and make the sun revolve slowly around East 69th Street. Anyone can do this. It takes a bit of heaving to get it started, but after a few minutes of hard thought you can hold East 69th as the still, central point, and then you can feel the sun rolling up behind you from the right side, making the great circle around."

Skewing the Universe

And not just the sun. "If you want the sun to revolve around the earth in a complete turn every 24 hours, you must bring along the whole universe, all the galaxies, all the items in space, clear out to the curved edge." But Thomas doesn't feel entirely sanguine about this activity. "What bothers me . . . is the effect this may have had on the cosmologists, who may be looking at things at Pasadena, or Puerto Rico, or Palomar, or Pittsburgh, or whatever." And so, with apologies for any skewing he has caused in the universe, he stops and does something else equally momentous, playful and delightful: he writes.

How is one to explain the huge appeal of what he writes, which, collected in an earlier volume called "The Lives of a Cell: Notes of a Biology Watcher," won a large audience as well as a National Book Award? To judge from this new volume, "The Medusa and the Snail" — which is so much more confident and playful than the earlier book that it looks as if Thomas was just clearing his throat there — the reasons are myriad.

But the most important of them is that he is a scientist with all his skepticism intact who makes us feel a little less bad about being alive and human. Has medical science reached the limit in its quest to defeat disease? "Except for gaining a precise insight into the nature of human consciousness (which may elude us for a very long time, perhaps forever), I cannot imagine any other limit to the profundity of our understanding of living things. It may happen within the next few centuries, maybe longer, but when it does it will bring along, inevitably, the most detailed sorts of explanations for human disease mechanisms. It is an article of faith with me that we will then know how to intervene directly, to turn them around or prevent them." And then we will all die of simply wearing out.

Must death be an agony? "The worst accident I've ever seen was in Okinawa, in the early days of the invasion, when a jeep ran into a troop carrier and was crushed nearly flat. Inside were two young MPs, trapped in bent steel, both mortally hurt, with only their heads and shoulders visible. We had a conversation while people with the right tools were prying them free. Sorry about the accident, they said. No, they said, they felt fine. Is everyone else OK, one of them said. Well, the other one said, no hurry now. And then they died.

"Pain is useful for avoidance, for getting away when there's time to get away, but when it is end game, and no way back, pain is likely to be turned off, and the mechanisms for this are wonderfully precise and quick. If I had to design an ecosystem in which creatures had to live off each other and in which dy was an indispensable part of liv I could not think of a better wa manage."

But, because I cannot resist way Thomas puts things, I quoting him at too great len thus forcing him to force me to glect all his other qualities. Le just be said then that he has an traordinary facility for taking darker sides of human existenc whether they be death, dise fear, worry or just plain warts - turning them to the light. "Any cies capable of producing, at earliest, juvenile stage of its de opment — almost instantly emerging on the earth by any lutionary standard — the musi Johann Sebastian Bach, canno all bad. We ought to be able to more secure for our future, wit lian of Norwich at our elbow: all shall be well and all shall be and all manner of thing shal well.' "

Yet Thomas is no Pangloss knows the nature of pessimis well as optimism — that there other that opposes the self (w in a wonderfully complex wa the point of the title essay, Medusa and the Snail") — t people must have the capaci twirl the cosmos around their cil points, they must also be ab stare into the void and under their limitations.

"Only two centuries ago could explain everything everything, out of pure reason now most of that elaborate harmonious structure has apart before our eyes. We are . . . We need to know more We need science, more and science, not for its technolog for leisure, not even for heal longevity, but for the hope o dom which our kind of c must acquire for its survival."

Christopher Lehmann-Haup book reviewer for The New Times.

Dial Zzzzzz: Get a Joke or Wrong Numbe

LOS ANGELES — The most frequently dialed dential telephone number is Angeles line that connects w answering machine on the fl Bob Bilkiss' closet, next shoes.

Most callers get a busy but the 1,500 persons or so who get through hear a rec voice telling them they've r Zzzzzz ("Z" for short), the l try in the Los Angeles phon but the first word in telepho tertainment 24 hours a d proof, the voice follows th nouncement with a joke or sh

Included in the repertoire corded messages in the no Zzzzzz dial-a-joke service Bilkiss and his friend Dave man is a response to irate who complain that the line ways busy:

"Tired of getting the busy every time you call Z? Wan something about it? Well, an idea for you. Try misdial wrong number."

The suggestion has not s tially reduced the numb callers.

The dial-a-joke operatio started 10 years ago as an of Bilkiss' desire to have listing in the Los Angele directory. To get the listing then an electronics student lege, said he convinced the company that his nickna Zzzzzz, a tag prompted by h of falling asleep in class.

Within two years the nu callers had reached about daily.

Bilkiss said the telephone ny told him that the Penta the recorded time-of-day get more calls than his dir line, but that Zzzzzz is the most frequently dialed re phone line.

© Los Angeles Times

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	A	T	E		O	D	D	E	R		C	R	O	W
A	P	A	S		B	R	I	D	E		L	O	D	E
M	E	E	T	M	E	I	N	S	T	L	O	U	I	S
P	R	Y		A	Y	E	S			E	V	E	N	T
			A	L	E	S		S	A	V	E			
I	S	S	U	E	D		S	P	R	I	N	G	S	
S	H	I	N			R	E	A	C	T		R	U	E
N	E	E	T	M	E	A	T	T	H	E	F	A	I	R
S	A	M		A	R	T	I	E			L	I	N	E
	F	A	C	T	I	O	N		P	L	U	N	G	E
		L	I	E	N			M	O	A	B			
A	K	R	O	N			S	A	N	I		W	I	E
C	L	A	N	G	C	L	A	N	G	C	L	A	N	G
T	E	L	E		A	E	R	I	E		O	K	R	A
H	E	E	D		D	A	N	C	E		N	E	E	D

BRIDGE — By Alan T.

On the diagramed deal, South opened one no-trump and was raised to game by an aggressive partner. East was disgusted to find that it was not his turn to lead.

East prayed for a heart lead, but his prayers were not answered — West naturally led the club queen. South won with the king in dummy, noting the discard of the heart nine on his right, and played the A-K of diamonds.

He thought he was on the way to 10 tricks, but when West discarded on the second round of diamonds, he was one trick short of the nine he needed.

But South found the solution. He took his black-suit winners, forcing East to part with another heart to keep his diamond guard. Hoping that East held all four missing heart honors, South next led a heart.

East suffered his final disappointment by being end-played. At the finish, he had to lead from the J-8 of diamonds into dummy's Q-9.

In the replay, East made an attempt to extract the required opening lead from his partner by doubling three no-trump. This suggests a long, solid suit, and in the absence of special partnership agreement the player on lead is to select his shortest suit.

Unfortunately for East, ner's shortest suit was and the lead of the diam opened the door for Sou the double had marked long, solid hearts, the throw-in that South had should have been found, went tamely down to defea

NORTH
♠A5
♡763
◇Q9652
♣K84

WEST
♠J1084
♡84
◇10
♣QJ1065

EAST
♠962
♡AK
◇J87
♣—

SOUTH (D)
♠KQ73
♡J95
◇AK4
♣A973

Both sides were vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	
Pass	Pass		

West led the club queen.

Rangers in Finals Of Stanley Cup; Bruins Tie Series

W YORK, May 9 (UPI) — Murdoch and Ron Greschner d within four minutes in the d period here last night to a 1-0 deficit and carry the York Rangers to a 2-1 victory he New York Islanders and a n the Stanley Cup finals.

nners of the semifinal playoff 4-2, the Rangers will make first appearance in the Stanley finals since 1972, when they Boston in six games.

Rangers, who finished 25 behind the Islanders in the k Division, will meet the r of the Boston-Montreal se- Saturday night in either of cities.

Bossy Breaks Out

t night, Mike Bossy, stopped gh the first five games of the by the checking of Steve rs and Don Maloney, gave landers a 1-0 lead 8:56 into ame. With Murdoch off for checking, Bryan Trottier de- Stefan Persson's shot from oint off the Ranger goalie, Davidson, and Bossy sho- a 15-footer into the net.

power-play goal was the first for the Islanders in the series after 19 unsuccessful opportunities and was only the second scored against the Ranger penalty-killers since the opening game of New York's quarter-final victory over Philadelphia.

The Rangers, who last won a Stanley Cup championship in 1940, had three good chances in the first period, but Pat Hickey, who has not scored a playoff goal this season, hit the post behind the Islander goalie, Glenn Resch, and Vickers and Ron Duguay both narrowly missed from the slot area.

Then, five minutes into the second period, Murdoch picked up a rebound of a Mario Marois shot, did a turnaround in front of Resch, who lost all three of his starts to the Rangers, and slid the puck into the corner of the net to tie the score.

With Bob Lorimer off for holding, Greschner took a pass from Maloney — the playoff scoring leader with 19 points — and drilled a 50-footer past Resch, who was screened by center Phil Esposito.

Bruins 5, Canadiens 2

At Boston, left wing Stan Jonathan scored three goals to rally the Boston Bruins to a 5-2 victory over the Montreal Canadiens, evening their Stanley Cup semifinal series at three games apiece.

The deciding game will be played tomorrow night in Montreal.

With Montreal leading, 1-0, Jonathan tied the score at 10:02 of the first period when he directed Gary Doak's centering feed past Montreal's goalie, Ken Dryden.

Jonathan gave Boston a 4-2 lead at 7:23 of the third period when he backhanded a centering pass from Bob Miller past Dryden. His final score sealed it at 15:24 of the final period when he took a feed from Wayne Cashman and beat Dryden with a 15-footer.

Montreal, which outshot Boston, 27-23, opened the scoring at 8:05 of the first period when defenseman Larry Robinson took a pass from Pierre Mondou and deflected it past Boston's goalie, Gilles Gilbert.

After Jonathan tied the score, 1-1, Don Marcotte gave Boston a 2-1 lead at 12:21 of the first period when his 40-footer from the left wing handcuffed Dryden. Mondou tied the score 27 seconds later when he slid a backhander along the ice and it banked off the goal post to beat Gilbert. Cashman scored what proved to be the game-winner at 16:30 of the second period when he deflected Brad Park's slapshot past Dryden.



United Press International

Goalie John Davidson of the New York Rangers has his stick in the right spot to block a shot by Lorne Henning of the New York Islanders. The Rangers won, 2-1, to enter the Stanley Cup finals.

Oilers Gain WHA Finals

MONTON, Alberta, May (UPI) — Wayne Gretzky d twice in the second peri- ere last night to lead Ed- ton to a 6-3 victory over England Whalers and send Oilers into the finals of the d Hockey Association offs.

monton, which won the final series four games to , meets Winnipeg in the of-seven series for the Avco beginning Friday night.

nis Sobchuk, Blair Mac- ald and Ron Chipperfield were prominent in the vic- each contributing a goal two assists. Bill Flett had ther Edmonton goal. Mike novich, Blaine Stoughton Andre Lacrois scored for England.

e Oilers jumped to a 2-1 period lead and then put ame out of reach with a goal second period, includ- Gretzky's seventh and h goals of the series.

Dial Z— Get a Job Wrong

Tarkenton Quits NFL for TV Job

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP) — Fran Tarkenton, who did all the talking in his professional football huddles for 18 seasons, retired from the Minnesota Vikings at age 39 yesterday to perform instead on television.

Tarkenton gained 47,003 yards passing and threw 342 touchdown passes in his career and holds every major National Football League passing record, but had the misfortune to quarterback three of the Vikings' four losing Super Bowl teams.

In his television career, he will appear with Howard Cosell and Frank Gifford on Monday night telecasts in the United States, replacing Don Meredith in six games, and will work three exhibitions and the Pro Bowl. In addition, an Atlanta station announced that Tarkenton had signed a contract to do two weekly sports features and a fall football predictions program.

Tarkenton said he was leaving professional football "happy, with great memories."

Asked if he felt his football career was unfulfilled because the Vikings never won a Super Bowl, he said, "If we'd won one it would still be unfulfilled, because you never do all that you want to do."

Tarkenton said the big change in pro football during his career was in the way quarterbacks play the game. "When I came up, quarterbacks didn't run at all," he said. "I was a freak — a scrambling quarterback, a running quarterback, a person who threw out of the rollout, out of the play action.

"Now, rather than being the exception, it is the rule.

"Most of the quarterbacks in our league today are mobile and run," he said. "Things change. I took my raps. I was the first of the change."

Booed at Home

A Viking staff member said Tarkenton might have decided to retire late last season when he was booed at a home game by fans who also called for Tommy Kramer to replace him.

"Francis is the greatest quarterback ever to play the game," said the Vikings' coach, Bud Grant. "The fact that he can go out on top at age 39 is a testimonial to his great ability. A lot of players retire from the game going downhill.

"He could have played another year. He can still move, can run, and has good enthusiasm. His mind is sharp and physically he doesn't have any problems."

A spokesman for the Vikings said Tarkenton "had one thing to prove last season — that he could come back from a broken leg suffered in the ninth game in 1977, because otherwise it would have been a sudden and inglorious end to a career, being carried off the field. He thought he played as well as ever in 1978.

"He had a lot of strain because he almost carried the club after Chuck Foreman suffered a knee injury."

The expansion Vikings drafted Tarkenton out of Georgia on the third round in 1961. In the first regular-season game that year, he came off the bench and upset the Chicago Bears, 37-13, with four touchdown passes.

But by the end of the 1966 season he had fallen into disfavor with coach Norm Van Brocklin and was traded to the New York Giants. The Vikings got him back from the Giants in 1972 and he led them into Super Bowls in 1974, 1975 and 1977.

His career records include: most yards gained passing, 47,003; most passes completed, 3,686; most passes attempted, 6,467, and most consecutive seasons passing for 2,000 or more yards, 16.

Apart from career records, Tarkenton set NFL single-season marks in his last year. He completed a record 345 passes of a record 572 attempts. Tarkenton led the league with 3,468 yards passing.



Fran Tarkenton

Two Royals Injured In Loss to Rangers

ARLINGTON, Texas, May 9 (AP) — Pitches thrown by right-hander Ed Farmer of the Texas Rangers broke outfielder Al Cowens' jaw and second baseman Frank White's left hand last night in a game won by the Rangers, 8-7, over the Kansas City Royals.

Reliver Jim Kern (4-0) took over for an erratic Farmer and held the Royals to one hit over the final 4 2-3 innings.

Farmer hit White on the second pitch of the game and Cowens in the fifth inning. After Farmer hit Cowens, Larry Gura of Kansas City hit Buddy Bell, the Rangers' leadoff hitter in the fifth, and umpires raced to both dugouts to warn against further brushback pitches.

Cowens, who was taken off the field on a stretcher and later was operated on in an Arlington hospital, was placed on the disabled list for 21 days. White went on the list for 15 days.

Cowens was batting .308 and had hit safely in 19 of the last 21 games. He had 18 runs, 3 doubles, 4 homers and 22 runs batted in. White was batting .297 but had hit .370 in his last 13 games, getting 7 doubles, 3 homers and 7 stolen bases.

Twins 16, Blue Jays 6

In Bloomington, Minn., Ken Landreaux drove in five runs and Roy Smalley and Bombo Rivera four each as Minnesota beat Toronto, 16-6, in a fight-filled game. Both benches cleared three times in the game and four players were ejected, including Minnesota's first baseman, Ron Jackson, who was hit by reliever Mike Willis in the sixth inning and was thrown out when he charged the mound.

Yankees 5, Mariners 3

In New York, New York defeated Seattle, 5-3, with four runs in the fifth inning, two of them on Willie Randolph's triple. Ron Guidry, New York's new relief ace, pitched the final two innings, retiring all six batters he faced and striking out the final four.

Tigers 10, White Sox 8

In Detroit, Jerry Morales drove in three runs with a homer and double, while Steve Kemp, Jason Thompson and Lance Parrish drove in two each to lead Detroit past Chicago, 10-8.

Brewers 9, Indians 5

In Milwaukee, Sixto Lezcano hit a three-run homer in a seven-run Milwaukee fifth inning, kept alive on Bobby Bonds' error in right field, as Milwaukee defeated Cleveland, 9-5.

Orioles 8, A's 2

In Baltimore, Eddie Murray, Lee May and Gary Roenicke hit consecutive home runs during a four-run sixth inning and Mike Flanagan pitched a six-hitter as Baltimore won, 8-2, over Oakland.

Expos 4, Giants 0

In the National League, at San Francisco, Scott Sanderson (2-2) held San Francisco to one hit, Terry Whitfield's first-inning single, and struck out nine batters as Montreal beat San Francisco, 4-0. Sanderson, a 22-year-old righthander, allowed only one other base runner, Darrell Evans on a walk in the fifth.

Dodgers 3, Mets 2

In Los Angeles, Joe Ferguson's tie-breaking sacrifice fly in the seventh inning scored Dusty Baker and gave Los Angeles a 3-2 victory over New York. Rookie Rick Sutcliffe (3-2) won with relief from Bob Welch, who pitched the final two innings and earned his second save in two nights.

Braves 4, Pirates 1

In Atlanta, Eddie Solomon pitched a three hitter and Darrel Chaney's two-run double helped Atlanta snap a five-game losing streak with a rain-delayed 4-1 victory over Pittsburgh.

Red 8, Cubs 7

In Chicago, Dave Concepcion homered, doubled and singled, drove in three runs and scored three to lead Cincinnati to an 8-7 victory over Chicago.

Cardinals 4, Astros 1

In Houston, George Hendrick's third hit of the game, a three-run homer that broke an eighth-inning tie, led St. Louis to a 4-1 triumph over Houston.

Phillies 9, Padres 8

In San Diego, Pete Rose doubled with two out in the 12th inning to drive in two runs and give Philadelphia a 9-8 victory over San Diego. Rose's double was his third hit of the game as he drove in four runs.

NBA Delays Move

CHICAGO, May 9 (UPI) — The National Basketball Association Board of Governors, citing a lack of "specificity," has delayed for 21 days a decision on whether to approve the transfer of the New Orleans Jazz to Salt Lake City.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	19	10	.655	—
Boston	17	10	.630	1
Milwaukee	18	11	.621	1
New York	14	14	.500	4½
Detroit	11	12	.478	5
Cleveland	8	18	.308	9½
Toronto	8	22	.267	11½

WEST

Minnesota	20	8	.714	—
California	17	12	.586	3½
Texas	15	12	.556	4½
Kansas City	15	13	.536	5
Chicago	12	15	.444	7½
Oakland	11	18	.379	9½
Seattle	10	20	.333	11

Tuesday's Games

California 10, Boston 2
Baltimore 8, Oakland 2
New York 5, Seattle 3
Detroit 10, Chicago 8
Milwaukee 9, Cleveland 5
Minnesota 16, Toronto 6
Texas 8, Kansas City 7

Wednesday's Games

Oakland (Norris 2-1) at Baltimore (Palmer 4-1)
California (Frost 2-0) at Boston (Renko 2-1)
Seattle (Abbott 1-3) at New York (Figueroa 2-3)
Chicago (Baumgarten 2-0) at Detroit (Wilcox 2-1)
Cleveland (Waits 2-3) at Milwaukee (Caldwell 4-2)
Toronto (Clancy 2-4) at Minnesota (Hartzell 1-1)
Kansas City (Gale 1-2) at Texas (Jenkins 4-0)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	19	7	.731	—
Montreal	18	7	.720	½
St. Louis	14	12	.538	5
Chicago	12	11	.522	5½
Pittsburgh	10	15	.400	8½
New York	9	16	.360	9½

WEST

Houston	17	12	.586	—
Cincinnati	16	12	.571	½
San Francisco	13	14	.481	4
Los Angeles	13	18	.419	5
San Diego	12	18	.400	5½
Atlanta	9	18	.333	7

Tuesday's Games

Cincinnati 8, Chicago 7
Atlanta 4, Pittsburgh 1
St. Louis 4, Houston 1
Philadelphia 9, San Diego 8, 12 innings
Los Angeles 3, New York 2
Montreal 4, San Francisco 0

Wednesday's Games

Cincinnati (Moskau 1-0) at Chicago (Krukow 1-1)
Montreal (Grimsley 3-0) at San Francisco (Blue 3-2)
Pittsburgh (Robinson 2-2) at Atlanta (Niekro 3-5)
St. Louis (Denny 2-2) at Houston (Niekro 2-2)
Philadelphia (Ruthven 5-0) at San Diego (Mura 2-0)
New York (Allen 0-3) at Los Angeles (Sutton 3-3)

Evert Advances In Italian Open

ROME, May 9 (AP) — Top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd, displaying her mastery on clay, breezed by Janet Newberry, 6-2, 6-1, today in the second round of the Italian women's open tennis tournament.

After four seeded players were upset yesterday, Tracy Austin, seeded fourth, held off Yvonne Vermaak of South Africa, Austin won, 7-5, 6-1.

But Ivanna Madruga of Argentina, ranked 66th in the computer ratings, upset the defending champion, Regina Marsikova of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 7-5. Madruga, 18, faces Evert in the next round.

Yesterday, Virginia Wade, a former Wimbledon champion, was upset, 6-1, 6-3, by Iris Reidel, a West German unknown. Also eliminated in the first round were the No. 5 seed, Wendy Turnbull of Australia, who lost, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, to Renata Tomanova of Czechoslovakia; the No. 6 seed, Kerry Reid of Australia, who lost, 7-5, 6-0, to Virginia Ruzici of Romania, and the No. 7 seed, Greer Stevens of South Africa, who lost, 6-3, 7-5, to Marsikova.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Placed Frank White, second baseman, on the 15-day disabled list; and Steve Mingori, pitcher, and Al Cowens, right fielder, on the 21-day disabled list. Called up Todd Cruz, shortstop, from Omaha of the American Association; and Renie Martin, pitcher, from Jacksonville of the Southern League. Activated Jerry Terrell, infielder.

National League

CINCINNATI REDS—Signed Paul Blair, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

Everybody Believes in the Orioles Now

By Red Smith

BALTIMORE, May 9 (NYT) — While public attention was being monopolized by horses named Spectacular Bid, Flying Paster and General Assembly, a flock of birds took startling flight recently. The birds bear names like Singleton, Martinez, Palmer, Dauer and Roenicke and they play baseball under the benign direction of Earl Weaver.

Lately they have looked as gaudy as that melodic scrap of sunset for which they are named — the Baltimore oriole. Starting April 18 in Yankee Stadium, they won nine games in a row, lost one to the formidable Oakland A's, won the next six and took over first place in the American League East. Up to April 18 they had won only three games in 11 starts this season, but as they swept 15 of 16 games between Patriots' Day and Monday night they hit 28 home runs and outscored the opposition, 105 runs to 41.

They lost Monday, 5-3, for their second defeat in 17 games, yielding the lead to Boston by 11 percentage points, but it took a triple play in the third inning and a double play in the seventh to keep them in order. Once again their conquerors were the carniverous A's, who are even stronger than Seattle in the American League West. And then last night the Orioles trampled the A's, 8-2.

More things happen in the American League East than in all three other divisions of the majors. That is partly because the New York Yankees are in that division, but it is also because it is the strongest division with the best competitive balance.

At the season's start, the consensus was that Milwaukee and New York were the strongest teams, with the Red Sox next if they could find any pitching. Now people are saying that if the Orioles ever get a lead of five or six games, nobody will ever catch them.

That is because Weaver can pitch Jim Palmer, Mike Flanagan, Scott McGregor, Steve Stone and Dennis Martinez in rotation. No matter what the commercials claim, there is no more reliable insurance against protracted losing streaks than five good-hands people of their caliber.

Moreover, Weaver's bull pen looks stronger now than it has in recent years. Don Stanhouse was the best of Baltimore's relief staff last season. This year he has been joined by Tim Stoddard, a North Carolina State basketball player turned square. It does something to a hitter when this 6-foot-7-inch tower of gristle walks in and starts firing at 93 miles an hour.

The Orioles had pitching and power last season along with a brilliant infield defense. They hit a lot of home runs but not enough singles, they had no speed, and there are men on Death Row who had a better defense than the outfield provided. So they finished fourth.

Doug DeCinces, the third baseman who ran wild from last midsummer on, is not now available and probably won't be for another two weeks, at least. He has miseries in the back that were not, the doctors say, caused by a ruptured disc. It could be a torn muscle or a pinched nerve. The Orioles need his bat and glove.

In his absence, Rich Dauer has moved from second to third, where he played at the University of Southern California. Last summer Dauer set major league records for errorless play at second base and batted .264. This season he is well over .300.

Mark Belanger, whom Weaver has touted for years as the best shortstop in baseball, never was a great hitter. Before last night's game, he hadn't had a hit in his last 24 chances. Weaver has been using Kiko Garcia at short and bringing Belanger in for defensive purposes in the late innings. This leaves second base to Billy Smith, one of the few objets d'art the Orioles have obtained from the free-agent market. He used to be an Angel.

Ken Singleton, the best pure hitter on the team, is batting .340. His outfield companions are Al Bumbry and Gary Roenicke. The latter, who divided last season between the Orioles and their Triple A farm, appears to have it made in left field.

Eddie Murray, the first baseman, has batted safely in the last 19 games. With him and DeCinces and Dauer and Singleton and Lee May, the designated hitter, and Roenicke, the Orioles have the makings of an attack able to support the pitchers in a style they're becoming accustomed to.

They also have a manager who does not feel his job is over when he has posted the batting order in the dugout and sent a copy to the umpire-in-chief.

"How has Mr. Weaver been getting on with the amateur umpires?" the Baltimore public relations man, Bob Brown, was asked. "You might not think so," Brown said, "but I think his restraint has been admirable. It's very hard on Earl."



Associated Press

Don Murdoch (kneeling on ice) and Mario Marois of the Rangers celebrate a goal against the Islanders.

Suns Defeat Sonics To Even Series, 2-2

ENIX, Ariz., May 9 (UPI) ter Davis scored 27 points ul Westphal 21 here last the Phoenix Suns scored a victory over the Seattle nics, evening their Western nce championship series at es apiece.

h game of the National Bas- Association series will be t Seattle Friday night.

ix led, 81-77, going into al quarter, when Seattle cold. The Sonics missed t seven field goal attempts riod and did not score un- ad elapsed. Phoenix was in d, 93-77, by then.

ix led, 31-24, at the end of quarter and capitalized on Seattle turnovers to lead oints late in the first half a 58-50 halftime advan- ttle came back to tie the score midway through the third quarter and then pulled ahead, 69-67.

Gus Williams had 22 points and Dennis Johnson 21 to lead the SuperSonics. Phoenix's star center, Alvan Adams, was sidelined with a sprained ankle but rookie Joel Kramer, with help from the Suns' team defense, held Seattle's center, Jack Sikma, to 4 points.

Kupchak Out

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP) — Mitch Kupchak, the Washington Bullets' outstanding reserve, has played his last game this season for the NBA champions, who are tied, 1-1, with the San Antonio Spurs for the Eastern Conference title.

Kupchak was hospitalized after Sunday's game and is lying in traction with an ailing back.

Soviet Hockey Title

MOSCOW, May 9 (UPI) — The Central Army Sports Club added the Soviet Ice Hockey Cup to its national championship title yesterday with a 4-2 victory over Dynamo Moscow, Tass reported.

French Golf Stymies U.S.-Style Promoter

By Jeffrey Robinson

ONNE, France, May 9 (IHT) — Golf in ry has never been regarded as a sport asses, at least not by the French gov- Until a few years ago there was a spe- evied on golf courses and anyone who olf. Even today there is a question on m of the French income tax form that taxpayer is a member of a golf club. e the government has taxed golf as a ealth, it is an expensive pastime. An of tennis in this area will cost about (less than $3). An afternoon of golf 00 francs and goes much higher if the oses not to carry his golf bag.

ly because golf in France is what it is, nt golf here has never really taken off. a minor French professional circuit. is the French Open, which starts to- Lyons, but that's the extent of it. On ean Order of Merit list, which names lfers in Europe for last year, the high- French pro came in at 204.

Stage Many Opens

h events as the French Open, the Fed- ancaise de Golf contracts with a Pari- pany, Golf European Management. or is Gaetan Morgue D'Algue, who is he publisher of France's one golfing but also an associate of Mark McCor- American sports promoter. Together me dozen tournaments in addition to Open, including opens in Switzer- ugal, Italy, West Germany, Belgium America.

the organization's Jean-Noel Burrus, talk about golf in France you unfor- ive to understand that there are less urses and only about 45,000 enthusi- e been running all the big tourna- use golf in France is not what it is in States. Quite frankly, there really room in France for more than one ter."

ew Maurice Battey. A retired U.S. Navy officer who has been living in France for five years, he believes that there certainly is room for other golf promoters, especially the ones who might excite French interest in the game by giving it the surroundings of U.S. golf: big names and big money.

A Battey-promoted tournament is starting here at the Valbonne Golf Course on Saturday and it will be the first celebrity tournament in Europe, the Joe Dassin/Cannes Film Festival Celebrity Golf Tournament. Dassin is a pop singer in France.

"A celebrity tournament is a whole new concept for Europe," says Battey. "It provides the kind of glamour that golf needs. It's a proven formula. Look at the great events named for Crosby, Hope and Williams. Then too, the French Riviera is perfect for golf tournaments. The courses are here and so is the good weather. This area has never really been touched before by a major international golf tournament."

The fact that the Dassin tournament will coincide with the French Open has not been well received by either the French golf federation or Morgue D'Algue's office. Battey originally scheduled a pro-am but was forced to change it.

"My tournament dates were fairly well decided by the dates of the Cannes Film Festival," he says. "The reason I originally pursued a pro-am was to offer French golf professionals a tournament with greater prize monies than they could find elsewhere in France, except the Open. I think the largest amount available in any one tournament last year in France was about $18,000. Our prize money for this tournament was to be over $23,000."

Federation Protests

But the French golf federation would not stand for the idea that Battey would be competing with the French Open. Letters and phone calls went back and forth. The federation argued that Battey's tournament would directly conflict with the most important golfing event in the country and that international golfing tournament rules prohibited this.

Battey said he felt that European rules allowed him to invite certain French pros who would not otherwise be playing in the French Open. The federation then said Battey would be taking spectators away from the main show, although Valbonne and Lyons are 300 miles apart.

The European Tournament Players Division, a part of the British PGA, whose rules for internationally scheduled tournaments override the French federation's, states that while no players listed among the top 60 money winners on the circuit or golfers of "world class status" may be invited to a conflicting event, other pros may indeed qualify. Anyway, the distance used to define "conflicting" is 50 miles.

Herve Frayssineau of the French federation says, however, "We define 'conflicting' as any golf tournament in the country that is played at the same time as one as important as the French Open."

Monopoly by Contract

Adds Burrus of Golf European Management, "We can't have people starting their own golf tournaments whenever they want to, and therefore competing with tournaments that are officially recognized by the FFG." Asked if his group had a monopoly on golf tournaments in France, he responded immediately, "Yes, but it's through contract with the FFG who legally control such things for the French government."

Under a law dated 1901 in France, the golf federation is considered to be similar to a public utility, a non-profit organization acting for the betterment of golf, which it does by commercially contracting tournaments with Morgue D'Algue's organization.

In the meantime, Battey's tournament continues and the promoter says he is planning more. He has already scheduled and placed on the official tournament calendar the European Women's PGA Championship, a £10,000 event for the week of Sept. 27. Following that, Battey has organized the PGA European Team Championships for Oct. 25, and that's to be a £50,000 prize event.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 011 301 000—8 9 1
Chicago 000 301 300—7 13 2

LaCoss, Berbon (6), Bair (7), Tomlin (8), Pastore (9) and Bench; Holtzman, Burris (4), Moore (5), Hernandez (7), McGlothen (9) and Blackwell. W—LaCoss, 3-0. L—Holtzman, 2-2. HRs—Cincinnati, Concepcion (3), Chicago, Murcer (4).

Pittsburgh 100 000 000—1 3 0
Atlanta 031 000 00x—4 6 1

Rhoden, Bibby (6), Jackson (8) and Ott; Solomon and Murphy. W—Solomon, 2-1. L—Rhoden, 0-1.

St. Louis 000 000 130—4 9 2
Houston 000 010 000—1 9 0

Vuckovich, Littell (8), Knowles (9) and Simmons; K.Forsch and Bochy. W—Vuckovich, 3-2. L—K.Forsch, 3-2. HRs—St.Louis, Iorg (1), Hendrick (2).

Montreal 000 010 003—4 7 0
San Francisco 000 000 000—0 1 1

Sanderson and Carter; Holdsk, Moffitt (7) and Tamargo. W—Sanderson, 3-2. L—Holdsk, 2-3. HR—Montreal, Parrish (1).

New York 101 000 000—2 6 1
Los Angeles 001 001 10x—3 6 0

M.Scott, Murray (7) and Stearns; Sutcliffe, Welch (8) and Ferguson. W—Sutcliffe, 3-2. L—Murray, 2-4.

Philadelphia 000 003 022 002—9 10 1
San Diego 110 021 200 001—8 14 2
(12 innings)

Lerch, Bird (4), McGraw (6), Reed (7), Kaat (9) and Boone, Rader (7); Jones, Fingers (7), D'Acquisto (11) and Fahey. W—Kaat, 1-0. L—D'Acquisto, 0-2. HR—San Diego, Turner (3).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 422 010 100—10 9 0
Boston 000 011 000— 2 7 1

Knapp and Downing; Rainey, Wright (2), Campbell (6), Burgmeier (8) and Allenson. W—Knapp, 2-0. L—Rainey, 1-2. HRs—California, Rudi (5), Lansford 2 (3). Boston, Evans (6).

Oakland 020 000 000—2 6 0
Baltimore 002 204 00x—8 11 0

Hamilton, Todd (3), McCatty (6) and Newman; Flanagan and Dempsey. W—Flanagan, 5-2. L—Todd, 3-2. HRs—Baltimore, E.Murray (3), L.May (7), Roenicke (6).

Seattle 000 030 000—3 10 0
New York 000 040 01x—5 8 1

F.Bannister, Mitchell (5), Rowley (8) and Stinson; Beattie, Guidry (8) and Munson. W—Beattie, 1-1. L—F.Bannister, 1-4. HRs—Seattle, Horton (5), New York, Jackson (5).

Cleveland 000 000 050—5 10 2
Milwaukee 100 070 10x—9 7 1

Garland, Spitzer (5), Barker (6), V.Cruz (8) and Diaz, Pruitt (6); Haas, Galasso (8), McClure (8), Castro (9) and C.Moore. W—Haas, 2-1. L—Garland, 0-4. HR—Milwaukee, Lezcano (5).

Chicago 220 020 020— 8 15 1
Detroit 400 240 00x—10 8 0

Barrios, Schueler (1), Scarbery (5), LaGrow (5), Proly (8) and Foley; Young, Baker (2), Billingham (5) and Parrish. W—Billingham, 3-3. L—Scarbery, 1-1. HRs—Chicago, Foley (2), Soderholm (3). Detroit, Jo. Morales (2).

Kansas City 303 010 000—7 8 1
Texas 320 210 00x—8 9 3

Gura, E.Rodriguez (5) and Porter; Former, Kern (5) and Sundberg. W—Kern, 4-0. L—Gura, 1-4. HRs—Texas, J.Ellis (2), Sundberg (1).

Toronto 012 002 000— 6 9 0
Minnesota 110 036 41x—16 19 1

T.Underwood, Willis (5), Freisleben (6), B.Moore (6), T.Murphy (7) and Cerone; Erickson, Redfern (6), Brett (6), Bocsik (7) and Borgmann, Wynegar (6). W—Bocsik, 1-0. L—Willis, 0-2. HRs—Toronto, Velez (3), Minnesota, Smalley 2 (8), Kusick 2 (3), Landreaux (4).



Art Buchwald

The Odd A-Couple

Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, the founders of the nuclear design and construction firm that today bears their names, both died in the last century. If they were alive today, here's what might have happened.

WASHINGTON — As the builders of the Three Mile Island nuclear energy complex, Babcock and Wilcox have become household names.

The question people are asking is, who was to blame for the Three Mile Island incident — Babcock or Wilcox? Rumor has it that Babcock and Wilcox aren't talking to each other. They used to work in the same office, with their drafting boards facing each other, singing and joking all day long. But after the Harrisburg flap the friendship chilled and the men had a bitter fight, at which time each pointed the finger of guilt at the other.



Buchwald

* * *

"I told you we should have put in an automatic valve in case the primary cooling system failed," Babcock said.

"I did have an automatic cooling system, but you vetoed it because you said a manual valve was less expensive," Wilcox retorted.

"When did I say that?"

"When we were eating in the cafeteria. I remember it well because you said if we were going to bring it in for $100 million, there was no sense throwing money away on a redundant valve."

Babcock bristled. "I never said any such thing. I told you to do anything you wanted to as long as it made you happy."

* * *

Wilcox said angrily, "While we're on the subject, how come you didn't know anything about the chance of a hydrogen bubble forming when the coolant was turned off?"

"I knew about the hydrogen bubble problem. I told you about it at your daughter's wedding, and you said 'Don't bother me with such details. I'm having a good time.' "

Wilcox said, "You told me there was one chance in a million that a hydrogen bubble could form if the reactor overheated. You were always lousy at figuring odds."

Babcock retorted, "Next you're going to tell me I was responsible for all the radioactive water being dumped into the auxiliary building."

Wilcox said, "You were in charge of radioactive water. I was in charge of pumps."

"Your pumps didn't work, Wilcox. That's why my radioactive water spilled all over the place."

"My pumps worked perfectly. It was the gauges you designed which made it impossible for the Three Mile engineers to guess that the reactor wasn't getting any water."

* * *

Babcock said, "You never complained about my gauges before. You told the Three Mile Island people I was the best gauge designer in the business."

"When you weren't drinking," Wilcox replied.

"Oh, so now we're getting personal. Where were you the day we put in the fuel rods? At the Holiday Inn with your secretary, watching the Stanley Cup playoffs."

"That's a lie, Babcock, and you know it. I was at the Holiday Inn working on the vent valves which, incidentally, worked where we needed them."

Babcock fumed, "I never told you this before, but I hated every moment I worked with you. You're a slob, Wilcox. You leave blueprints all over the place, you can't even draw a containment structure without blotting half the paper, and not once in all the years I've known you have you ever hung up your raincoat."

Wilcox shouted, "I'm a slob? Who kept dropping uranium pellets on the floor, which I was always slipping on? You make me sick."

"Okay, I think it's time we take separate offices. It's obvious we can never design another nuclear plant together again."

"It suits me," Wilcox said. "I won't be here when you get back. You can have custody of the Three Mile Island plant, but I get weekend visiting rights."

"Here's the gold Geiger counter you gave me for Christmas, Wilcox. You know what you can do with it."

Broken Heart Is Real

Married People on the Average Live Longer Than the Single, Widowed or Divorced

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK (NYT) — Charlie and Josephine were so devoted that they had been inseparable for nearly 10 years. Then one midwinter day, in a senseless act of violence so typical of our times, Charlie was fatally shot in a melee with the police.

Josephine saw it all and, horror-stricken, sank to her knees beside Charlie's still body, placing her head at the site of his mortal wound. Fifteen minutes later, she too was dead.

Charlie and Josephine were llamas who lived at the Lollipop Farm Zoo in Rochester, N.Y. Josephine, who had been healthy until Charlie's sudden demise, apparently died of a broken heart, a phenomenon well known in poetry and folklore but rarely acknowledged by modern medicine.

Yet numerous studies in recent years have emphasized the high toll that bereavement and loneliness can take on human life and health. With divorce and widowhood on the increase, marriage on the decline and the extended family all but gone, growing numbers of Americans are living alone. According to a report in the Journal of the American Medical Association, this fact and the spiraling cost of medical care demand that more attention be paid to the effects of marital status on health.

British Study

A British study of the close relatives of 488 persons who died showed that in the year after becoming widowed, the death rate among surviving spouses was 10 times higher than among married people of comparable age and sex.

Another study at Montefiore Medical Center in New York disclosed that in the first 15 months after being widowed, older persons with such major medical problems as heart disease or diabetes became much worse and were more likely to seek medical help than those of the same age who were not bereaved.

And the report points out that high rates of illness and death can be found among persons who are separated or divorced and, in some circumstances, among those who remain single as well. Being married and residing with one's spouse (without regard to the quality of the relationship) is the healthiest of marital states, statistics show.

The author of the report, Dr. Anne Somers, a specialist in family and community medicine at Rutgers Medical School in Piscataway, N.J., says the statistics from 1940 through 1961 show that among men and women at every age, married people on the average live longer than the single, widowed or divorced.

Although data relating death rates to marital status are not available for the 1970s, recent national health statistics show that, except for persons who never married, married people make the least demand on the health care system.

For example, a 1976 survey by the National Center for Health Statistics showed that married persons saw their doctors an average of 5.4 times and were restricted by illness for 20.2 days during the year, while the comparable age-adjusted figures for widowed persons was 6.4 doctor visits and 28.2 sick days; for those separated from their spouses, 7 doctor visits and 38.8 sick days; and for the divorced, 6.5 doctor visits and 30.7 sick days.

The data on admissions to mental hospitals is far more striking. In 1975, according to the National Institute for Mental Health, among married persons 89.9 per 100,000 Americans 14 and older were admitted to a state or community psychiatric hospital. For those who had never married, the rate was seven and a half times higher — 685.2 per 100,000; for the widowed it was 701.1 per 100,000, and for those separated or divorced it was the highest — 865.6 per 100,000. In each marital category the rates for men were much higher than those for women.

Being married and residing with one's spouse (without regard to the quality of the relationship) is the healthiest of marital states, statistics show.

Similarly, among residents of nursing homes in the United States in the mid-1970s, only 12 percent were married, 64 percent were widowed, 19 percent had never been married and 5 percent were divorced or separated (divorce being uncommon among this older generation). A main reason for these statistics is obvious, Dr. Somers said. Elderly, ill persons who live alone often cannot care for themselves. She noted that 30 to 40 percent of nursing home residents are there not strictly for medical reasons. But factors like loneliness and despair as a precipitant of illness also play a largely neglected role, she and others believe.

In his book, "The Broken Heart: The Medical Consequences of Loneliness," Dr. James Lynch, a psychologist at the University of Maryland School of Medicine in Baltimore, notes that unmarried persons not only visit physicians more often but also stay in hospitals longer than do married people with similar illnesses. Illness, he points out, is a means for lonely people to get others to pay attention to them.

Dr. Thomas Holmes and his colleagues at the University of Washington in Seattle have established through studies of thousands of persons a clear-cut relationship between the stresses of various "life events" and the onset of illness. At the top of their list is death of a spouse, followed by divorce and marital separation.

And a quarter-century of studies at the University of Rochester School of Medicine have linked the onset of illness or sudden death to the patient's feelings of "helplessness and hopelessness" in response to various life events. Many patients studied by the Rochester group had become ill in the aftermath of a marital breakup, following the death of a family member or on the anniversary of a spouse's death.

The prevention of illness and death precipitated by stressful life events like divorce and widowhood is something the medical profession is ill-equipped to handle, said Dr. George Engel, the professor of medicine and psychiatry who heads the Rochester group. Few physicians receive specific training in this area, he pointed out, although medical education is beginning to pay more attention to it.

For those who have recently been widowed or separated, medical personnel should offer supportive therapy, some doctors contend. The Montefiore team, Drs. Alfred Weiner and Irwin Gerber, showed that those who received supportive psychotherapy for several months following bereavement were less likely to need medical treatment or medication than those who did not get such care.

Therapy for Grief

Rather than avoiding discussion of the deceased with the bereaved and trying to "take their minds off" grief, the researchers suggest, friends and relatives should do just the opposite. As part of preventive medical care, they urge hospitals to establish "bereavement clinics" to assist the survivors.

The stresses of remaining single or becoming divorced may be easing as these states become socially more acceptable, Dr. Somers said. There has also been a recent about-face — albeit a slight one — in the declining rate of marriage and a slowing of the increase in the divorce rate.

According to Dr. Somers, it is too soon to know the permanence of these trends or what effect they may have on health. But if Holmes' data are any indication, the effect of changing marriage and divorce rates will be minimal. His data show that "happy" life events can be as stressful as unhappy ones. Getting married and reconciling after a separation rank just below marital separation as stressful life events. Four out of five newlyweds get sick, he reported. Appendicitis is so common among newlyweds that doctors often refer to it as "honeymoon appendicitis."

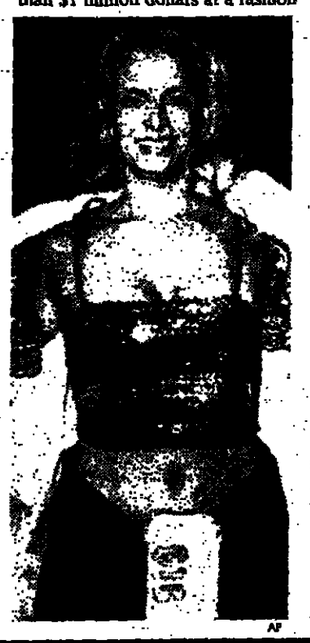


Industrialist Armand Hammer, who arranged the exhibit, l at Lorenzo Lotto's "Portrait of a Married Couple," one group of Italian masterpieces from the Soviet Union that go on show at Washington's National Gallery of Art Sun

PEOPLE: *Correctly-Placed Navel Helps Raise Money*

Countess Christina Paolozzi Bellin bared her navel (below) for a good cause. She helped raise more than $1 million dollars at a fashion show for Israel bonds in New It proved her navel was the shape and in the right place, is significant only because he band is Dr. Howard Bellin. D lin, you may recall, was in thi recently when he was orde pay $854,000 to a woman after a jury ruled he had navel in the wrong place foll a cosmetic surgery operation.

— SAMUEL JUS





Spanish painter Sal Dali, who will be 75 t row, was inducted int French Academy of Fin in Paris yesterday. He ing his academician

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